CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
174,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 48.

LOVE'S WAKING.

Love lies asleep. What dreams be round
him thronging
Poets may guess.
But he is tired of hope and fear—of long-
ing—
Of passion's stress—
Tired, through long years, from the
world's first beginning;
Too tired to wake.
At Wealth's loud call, at Beauty's whis-
per, winning,
Or answer make,
Though King command, and minstrel, in
true meter,
Plead, praise and weep—
Than anything on earth, ah, rest is
sweeter!
Love lies asleep.

Lo! Two young pilgrims come from wood-
land closes,
Barefoot, yet gay,
Clothed with scarce else than garland-
veils of roses,
Sweet beggars, they—
Full of health's bliss, of life, of joy, im-
mortal,
Untouched by sin.
Who know not why they sing beside
Love's portal
Till Love joins in.
—Madeline Bridges in Life.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

A tale of the olden time,
A tale by minstrels told,
How they held a royal tournament
On a field of the cloth of gold.

Only kings and princes strove
And knights of high degree,
For the base-born churl might not con-
tend
In the ranks of chivalry.

And the story echoes still
From those far days of old,
Though they are dust who rode the lists
On the field of the cloth of gold.

Here in a happier age,
And in a wide, free land,
Where rank on rank, like soldiers tall,
The tawny cornfields stand,

A million sunflowers spread
Their glories, fold on fold,
To make the woof and to weave the web
Of a field of the cloth of gold.

Woven of earth and air,
Star dew and burning noon,
A dazzle of yellow flame by day,
Pale gold in the argent moon,

Along the bronzing slopes,
Wide to the autumn sun,
As bright in hue as Danae's robe
And rich as silk unspun,

A million sunflowers spread,
Their glories, fold on fold,
To make the woof and to weave the web
Of a field of the cloth of gold.
—Louise A. McGaffey, in Chicago Post.

PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE.

All day long they come and go—
Pittypat and Tippytoe;
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor,
Fingermarks along the wall;
Tell-tale streaks upon the door—
By these presents you shall know
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

Hoy they riot at their play!
And a dozen times a day,
In they troop, demanding bread—
Only buttered bread will do,
And that butter must be spread
Inches thick, with sugar, too!
Never yet have I said "No,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!"

Sometimes there are griefs to soothe—
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth;
For—I must regret to say—
Tippytoe and Pittypat
Sometimes interrupt their play
With an internecine spat;
Fie! oh, fie! to quarrel so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Oh, the thousand worrying things
Every day recurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a murmuring to hush,
Many a little bump to kiss;
Life's indeed a fleeting show,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And, when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend;
Little frocks are strangely torn,
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe or heel!
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

But when comes the thought to me,
"Some there are that childless be,"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads,
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek.
God help those who do not know
A Pittypat or Tippytoe!

On the floor, along the hall,
Rudely traced upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought,
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trademarks, if you sought.
Oh, how glad I am it is so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!
—Eugene Field.

GENERAL PALMER'S STORY ON HIMSELF

One of the stories that the late Senator Palmer was fondest of telling had to do with an aged gentlewoman bearing the same name as himself, who lives somewhere down on the eastern shore of Virginia, in the county where Senator Palmer's grandfather was born. One of the senator's Washington friends happened to meet the old lady down there,

YOU KNOW THERE'S A BLACK SHEEP IN EVERY FAMILY.

and asked her if she were not a kinswo-
man of his. She did not know, but
thought perhaps she might be. The gen-
tleman was of Virginia descent, was he
not? And in the United States senate?
she was quite sure he was a kins-

in the army?" she asked.
wered the senator's friend,
army and a general."
was positive that he was

Tops. Slik, w the friend, "he was a
found equally c army."
fell, but she rallied.
1935. A ou know there's a
ases for 6, 8 an mily."

BROOKLYN BOY IN BATTLE TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE

Among the Americans who took part in the capture of Pekin, China, was Private John Herter, of Brooklyn, formerly a member of the Fourteenth regiment.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Private Herter went with the regiment to Chickamauga, Ga., and then to Anniston, Ala. After his regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and for a time was on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard.

In August, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines on the transport Senator, and while on duty at the Cavite naval station took part in the battle of Cavite-vieio and Novleta, on the morning of Oct. 8, 1899.

On December 10, of last year, he was transferred to the battleship Oregon and was attached to her marine guard until May 24, when he was put aboard the flagship Newark and landed in China under the command of Capt. J. G. Myers. Private Herter's parents, who live at 17 Jackson Place, South Brooklyn, have just received from their absent son two letters, the substance of which is here given, telling his experience in the fighting on Chinese soil.

The first letter is dated at Pekin, China, August 22, 1900. Private Herter says:

"We were up here in Pekin ten days when we were fired upon by the Chinese soldiers. We were besieged from the 20th day of June until the 14th day of August and under continuous fire.

"We came up here with 50 marines and now we have only 28. We had 7 killed and 11 wounded. This was one of the bloodiest battles that I have been in. Our casualties in Pekin were 7 Americans killed, 11 Germans, 3 English, 7 Russians, 9 French, 8 Austrians, 9 Italians, 20 Japanese. The wounded were 11 Americans, 7 Germans, 8 English, 5 Russians, 6 French, 14 Austrians, 10 Italians, and 2 Japanese. The Japanese came up her with 25 men and have 3 left.

"We were waiting day after day for troops to come and relieve us, but we waited two long months before they came. They arrived here on the 14th day of August, and we were overcome with joy.

"We lived on horse meat and rice for 40 days. No coffee or tea, but water every day. No place to sleep but on a bed of rocks, and the skies were our shelter.

"We are getting a little to eat now, but if I had to live on horse meat and rice for another 40 days I would be dead by this time."

The other letter is dated on board the Brooklyn, at Taku, September 18, and contains these passages:

"We left Pekin on September 8 and went aboard the flagship Brooklyn. We are going to be put on our own ship, the Oregon, as soon as she comes out of dry dock in Japan.

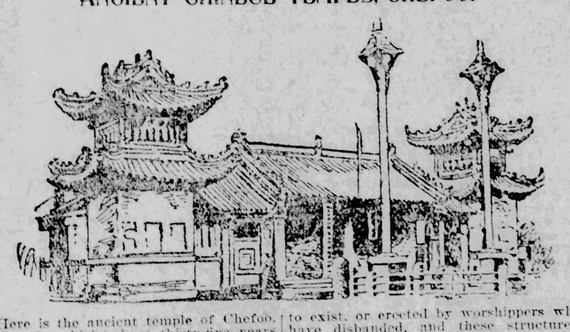
"We received a hearty welcome from the crew of the Brooklyn. When we came alongside of the gangway they gave us three cheers. And as we came aboard the captain shook hands with us all and said:

"'Men, you are a credit to your country. We never expected to see you come back alive.'

"All the people had given us up for dead. The admiral said to us that men that fought the way we did would never be forgotten by their country.

"I have no guard duty to do on the Brooklyn. The officers said that we needed a rest after being besieged so long. I am having a picnic now. I can sleep ever night. I help the cooks to pass the time, and you can bet when I am cooking I am not starving."—New York World.

ANCIENT CHINESE TEMPLE, CHEFOO.



Here is the ancient temple of Chefoo, China, in which, about thirty-five years ago, Li Hung Chang signed a convention for opening several new treaty ports and otherwise favoring foreign commerce. There are many abandoned temples throughout China, once attached to religious bodies that have somehow ceased to exist, or erected by worshippers who have disbanded, and these structures, like the palaces of former princes, are so numerous in the country adjacent to Pekin that the legationers often occupy them as summer quarters and frequently hold picnics in the ample grounds by which they are surrounded.

PRECARIOUS TIME FOR LOBSTERS

It is probably news to the majority of people to know that the red or rock cod-fish is a bitter enemy of the lobster that has just crawled out of his shell and is soft and unable to protect himself. During shedding time these lobsters crawl up under protecting rocks, where the seaweed and kelp are thick, and where they find protected places in which to go through the process of slipping out of their shells and taking on a new coat of mail, so to speak. For some days after shedding, the lobsters are weak and unable to cope with those fish that wage war upon them. This fact the codfish seem intuitively to know, and they will swarm around those retreats in great numbers and wait for the shedders to crawl out.

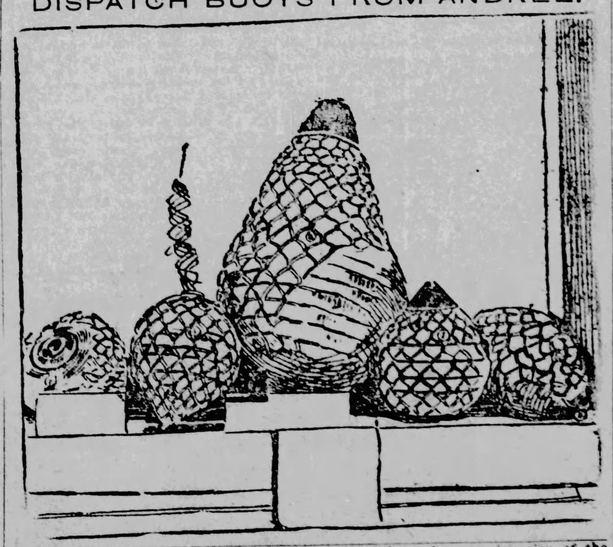
An old lobster fisherman said recently that many times he had stopped his dory over a large number of these red cod-fish and watched their operations. He had even dropped his line down and dangled tempting bait within a few feet of them. Unless it happened to fall directly in front of their noses, however, they would seldom take it, as they were after lobster meat. When the thin-shelled lobsters would crawl out from beneath the protecting seaweed, the codish would dart at them and strike them brave blows with their tails, disabling them completely. They would then fall to and devour the helpless crustaceans. This performance the lobster fisherman said he had witnessed many times. The shedding season is now practically over, and the shells of the lobsters are becoming firm and hard, and they are fully able to take care of themselves.—Lewiston Journal.

Souvenir Fiend.

Judge—Prisoner, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?

Prisoner—If it ain't asking too much I'd like the pen with which you sign the decree for a souvenir.—Maggendorfer Blaettter.

DISPATCH BUOYS FROM ANDREE.



The dispatch buoys of Andree's lost enterprise preserved at Stockholm, give little tidings of his fortunes, for they were cast to earth and wind and waves in the early time, when the aeronauts were full of hope and their friends had not begun to despair. These messages were sent at brief intervals back to the world by the men who was all too probably to see it no more, and after the last message silence and distance swallowed up the expedition—the men, the balloon, and the whole project of a new invasion of the pole.

Among the large army of the "missing"—those who are not returned as prisoners or slain in the battles of the race, because their end had no witnesses and because, but for the lapse of time which persuaded us of their death, they might be living still—Andree has a lofty place. No new hope is afforded by the experiment made some weeks ago to test the sustaining power of a balloon of 8,000 cubic metres, supplied with all scientific apparatus and provisions for three weeks.

COLD AS AN ICICLE

English Correspondent's Views of Lord Kitchener as a Soldier.

Alfred G. Hales, the famous war correspondent who has been with the British army in many campaigns, has returned to London from South Africa and gives the following graphic picture of Lord Kitchener:

"I have seen men," he said, "go into Kitchener's quarters swaggering and laughing and come out looking like plucked birds."

"And the fine feathers gone?"

"My word! I've asked more than once what happened. 'Well,' came the answer, 'one look is enough for me. It makes your blood run cold.'"

"And do you think that such a man is likely to inspire confidence? Lord Roberts is loved by his army."

"A man might disobey Lord Roberts, but Kitchener—"

"Well, did Kitchener come in touch with these men?"

"Yes, and when he did their jaws fell, I can promise you. Why, he told some of them one day he wondered they didn't bring ladies' maids to curl their hair for them. He went down to Cape Town and found dozens of them having a good time in a swell hotel there, full of rank and fashion. 'Well, gentlemen, what are you doing here?' 'On leave, my lord, and this is the—haw—only good hotel in Africa—haw—haw——.' 'On leave, eh? Yes, my lord. There's nothing—haw—haw—doing just now.' 'Oh, well, gentlemen, you'll either take the next train back to the front—there's one in two hours, I believe—or—the next boat back to England.'

'You can always spot one of Kitchener's men. They mind their business and don't care for anything else. They are soldiers, and their duty is to fight and to

KITCHENER'S CUTTING REMARK.

win. If not, to die. I believe that this war would have been over months since if Kitchener had been in command.'

"Good heavens! Surely Lord Roberts has done splendidly?"

"A magnificent soldier, but I think Kitchener would have done the work quicker."

"How's that?"

"Those brilliant flanking movements are slow. Kitchener believes in frontal attacks."

"But what slaughter?"

"Well, there wouldn't have been thousands of deaths from enteric, anyway."

This is Mr. Hales' view. The war, in his opinion, teaches this lesson.

"And Lord Kitchener——"

"I think he is another Wellington. Terrible—a man without bowels, without a friend—hated by many—feared by all—but a man who will put things through—a man who believes that it is a soldier's work to fight and win—or die. Now, the sight of our transports, crawling, lumbering along used to make my blood boil. Kitchener would have cut the baggage down by half. Half of the wagons laden with officers' luxuries. Tommy never got any. He did cut them down when he had the chance. Mind, these are no hasty conclusions. I was there for nine months, and I didn't go about with my eyes shut. He's a fine judge of men, too. Do you think he'd let his officers go loafing about cities and towns? No fear."

THE MOON METAL.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Copyright, 1900, by Garrett P. Serviss.

It was less than a day past the time of new moon and the earth's satellite was too near the sun to be visible in broad daylight. Accordingly, the mirror had to be directed by means of a knowledge of the moon's place in the sky. Driven by accurate clockwork, it could be depended up to maintain the proper direction when once set.

With breathless interest I watched the proceedings of my friend and his assistants. The strain upon the nerves of all of us was such that could not have been borne for many hours at a stretch. When everything had been adjusted to his satisfaction Hall stepped back, not without betraying his excitement in flushed cheeks and flashing eyes, and pressed a lever. The powerful engine underneath the floor instantly responded. The experiment was begun.

"I have set it upon a point about a hundred miles north of Tycho, where the Yerkes photographs show a great abundance of the white substance," said Hall.

Then we waited. A minute elapsed. A bird, fluttering in the opening above, for a second or two, wrenched our strain nerves. Hall's face turned pale.

"They had better keep away from here," he half whispered, with a ghastly smile.

Two minutes! I could hear the beating of my heart. The engine shook the floor.

Three minutes! Hall's face was wet with perspiration. The bird blundered in and startled us again.

Four minutes! We were like statues, with all eyes fixed on the polished ball of silver, which shone in the brilliant light concentrated upon it by the mirror.

Five minutes! The shining ball had become a confused blue, and I violently winked to clear my vision.

"At last! Thank God. Look! There it is!"

It was Hall who spoke, trembling like an aspen. The silver knob had changed color. What seemed a miniature rainbow surrounded it, with concentric circles of blinding brilliance.

Then something dropped flashing into an earthen dish set beneath the ball! Another glittering drop followed, and, at a shorter interval, another.

Almost before a word could be uttered the drops had coalesced and become a tiny stream which, as it fell, twisted itself into a bright spiral, gleaming with a hundred shifting hues, and forming on the bottom of the dish a glowing, interlacing maze of viscid rings and circlets, which turned and twined about and over one another, until they had blended and settled into a button-shaped mass of hot metallic jelly. Hall snatched the dish away, and placed another in its stead.

"This will be about right for a watch charm when it cools," he said, with a return of his customary self-command. "I promised you the first specimen. I'll catch another for myself."

"But can it be possible that we are not dreaming?" I exclaimed. "Do you really believe that this comes from the moon?"

"Just as surely as rain comes from the clouds," cried Hall, with all his old impatience. "Haven't I just showed you the whole process?"

"Then I congratulte you. You will be as rich as Dr. Syx."

"Perhaps," was the imperturbed reply, "but not until I have enlarged my apparatus. At present I shall hardly do more than supply mementoes to my friends. But since the principle is established the rest is mere detail."

Six weeks later the financial centers of the earth were shaken by the news that a new supply of artemisium was being marketed from a mill which had been secretly opened in the Sierras of California. For a time there was almost a panic. If Hall had chosen to do so he might have precipitated serious trouble. But he immediately entered into negotiations with governments, representatives, and the inevitable result was that, to preserve the monetary system of the world from upheaval, Dr. Syx had to consent that Hall's mill should share equally with his in the production of artemisium. During the negotiations the doctor paid a visit to Hall's establishment. The meeting between them was most dramatic. Syx tried to blast his rival with a glance, but knowledge is power, and my friend faced his mysterious antagonist, whose deepest secrets he had penetrated, with an unflinching eye. It was remarked that Dr. Syx became a changed man from that moment. His masterful air seemed to have deserted him, and it was with something resembling humility that he assented to the arrangement which required him to share his enormous gains with his conquerer.

Of course, Hall's success led to an immediate recrudescence of the efforts to extract artemisium from the Syx ore, and, equally of course, every such attempt failed. Hall, while keeping his own secret, did all he could to discourage the experiments, but they naturally believed that he must have made the very discovery which was the subject of their dreams, and he could not, without betraying himself, and upsetting the finances of the planet, directly undeceive them. The consequence was that fortunes were wasted in hopeless experimentation, and, with Hall's achievement dazzling their eyes, the deluded fortune-seekers kept on in the face of endless disappointment and disaster.

And presently there came another tragedy. The Syx mill was blown up! The accident—although many people refused to regard it as an accident, and asserted that the doctor himself, in his chagrin, had applied the match—the explosion, then, occurred about sundown, and its effects were awful. The great works, with everything pertaining to them, and every rail that they contained, were blown to atoms. They disappeared as if they had never existed. Even the twin tunnels were involved in the ruin, a vast cavity being left in the mountain side where Syx's ten acres had been. The force of the explosion was so great that the shattered rock was reduced to dust. To this fact was owing the escape of the troops camped near. While the mountain was shaken to its core, and enormous parapets of living rock were hurled down the precipices of the Teton, no missiles of appreiable size traversed the air, and not a man at the camp was injured. But Jackson's hole, filled with red dust, looked for days afterward like the mouth of a tremendous volcano just after an eruption. Dr. Syx had been seen entering the mill a few minutes before the catastrophe by a sentinel who was stationed about a quarter of a mile away, and who, although he was felled like an ox by the shock, and had his eyes, ears and nostrils filled with flying dust, miraculously escaped with his life.

After this a new arrangement was made whereby Andrew Hall became the sole producer of artemisium, and his wealth began to mount by leaps of millions toward the starry heights of the billions.

About a year after the explosion of the Syx mill a strange rumor got about. It came first from Budapest, in Hungary, where it was averred several persons of credibility had seen Dr. Marx Syx. Millions had been familiar with his face and his personal peculiarities, through actually meeting him, as well as through photographs and descriptions, and, unless there was an intention to deceive, it did not seem possible that a mistake could be made in identification. There surely never was another man who looked just like Dr. Syx. And besides, was it not demonstrable that he must have perished in the awful destruction of his mill?

Soon after came a report that Dr. Syx had been seen again, this time at Ekaterinburg, in the Urals. Next he was said to have paid a visit to Batang, in the mountainous district of southwestern China, and finally, according to rumor, he was seen in Sicily, at Nicolosi, among the volcanic pimples on the southern slope of Mt. Etna.

Next followed something of more curious, and even startling, interest. A chemist at Budapest, when the first rumors of Syx's reappearance had placed the mysterious doctor, announced that he could produce artemisium, and proved it, although he kept his process secret. Hardly had the sensation caused by this news partially subsided when a similar report arrived from Ekaterinburg; then another from Batang; after that a fourth from Nicolosi.

Nobody could fail to notice the coincidence; whenever the doctor—or was it his ghost?—appeared, there, shortly afterward, somebody discovered the much-sought secret.

After this Syx's apparitions rapidly increased in frequency, followed in each instance by the announcement of another productive artemisium mill. He appeared in Germany, Italy, France, England and finally at many places in the United States.

"It is the old doctor's revenge," said Hall to me one day, trying to smile, although the matter was too serious to be taken humorously. "Yes, it is his revenge, and I must admit that it is complete. The price of artemisium has fallen one-half within six months. All the efforts we have made to hold back the flood have proved useless. The secret itself is becoming public property. We shall inevitably be overwhelmed with artemisium just as we were with gold, and the last condition of the financial world will be worse than the first."

My friend's gloomy prognostications came near being fulfilled to the letter. Ten thousand artemisium mills shot their etheric rays upon the moon and an unfortunate satellite's metal ribs were stripped by atomic force. Some of the great white rays that had been one of the telescopic wonders of the lunar landscapes disappeared, and the face of the moon, which had remained unchanged before the eyes of the children of Adam from the beginning of their race, now looked as if the blast of a furnace had swept it. At night, on the moonward side, the earth was studded with brilliant snikes, all pointed at the heart of its child in the sky.

But the looting of the moon brought disaster to the robber planet. So mad were the effects to get the precious metal, that the surface of our globe was fairly showered with it, productive fields were, in some cases, almost smothered under a metallic coating, the air was filled with shining dust, until finally famine and pestilence joined hands with financial disaster to punish the grasping world.

Then, at last, the various governments took effective measures to protect themselves and their people. Another combined effort resulted in an international agreement whereby the production of the precious moon metal was once more rigidly controlled. But the existence of a monopoly, such as Dr. Syx had so long enjoyed, and in the enjoyment of which Andrew Hall had for a brief period succeeded him, was henceforth rendered impossible.

XIV—THE LAST OF DR. SYX.

Many years after the events last recorded I sat, at the close of a brilliant autumn day, side by side, with my old friend Andrew Hall, on a broad, vine-shaded piazza, which faced the east, where the full moon was just rising above the rim of the Sierra and replacing the rosy counter glow of sunset with its silvery radiance. The sight was calculated to carry the minds of both back to the events of former years. But I noticed that Hall quickly changed the position of his chair and sat down again with his back to the rising moon. He had managed to save some millions from the wreck of his vast fortune when artemisium started to go to the dogs, and I was now paying him one of my annual visits at his palatial home in California.

"Did I ever tell you of my last trip to the Teton?" he asked, and I continued to gaze contemplatively at the broad lunar disk which slowly detached itself from the horizon and began to swim in the clear evening sky.

"No," I replied, "but I should like to hear about it."

"Or of my last sight of Dr. Syx?"

"Indeed! I did not suppose that you ever saw him after that conference in your mill, when he had to surrender half of the world to you."

"Once only I saw him again," said Hall, with a peculiar intonation.

"Pray go ahead and tell me the whole story."

My friend lighted a fresh cigar, tipped his chair into a more comfortable position, and began:

"It was about seven years ago. I had long felt an unconquerable desire to have another look at the Teton, and the scenes amid which so many strange events in my life had occurred. I thought of sending for you to go with me, but I knew you were abroad much of your time, and I could not be certain of catching you. Finally I decided to go alone. I traveled on horseback by way of the Snake river canyon, and arrived early one morning in Jackson's hole. I can tell you it was a gloomy place, as barren and deserted as some of those Arabian wadies that you have been describing to me. The railroad had long ago been abandoned, and the site of the military camp could scarcely be recognized. An immense cavity with ragged walls showed where Dr. Syx's mill used to send up its plume of black smoke.

"As I stared up, the gaunt form of the Teton, whose beetling precipices had been smashed and split by the great explosion, I was seized with a resistless impulse to climb it. I thought I should like to peer off again from that pinnacle which had once formed so fateful a watchtower for me. Turning my horse to graze in the grassy given bottom, and carrying my rope tether along as a possible aid in climbing, I set out for the ascent. I knew I could not get up the precipices on the eastern side, which we were able to master with the aid of my balloon, and so I bore round, when I reached the steepest cliffs, until I was on the southwestern side of the peak, where the climbing was easier.

"But it took me a long time, and I did not reach the rift in the summit until just before sundown. Knowing that it would be impossible for me to descend at night, I bethought me of the enclosure of rocks, supposed to have been made by Indians, on the western pinnacle, and decided that I could pass the night there.

"The perpendicular buttress, forming the easternmost and highest point of the Teton's head, would have baffled me but for the fact that I found a long crack, probably an effect of the tremendous explosion, extending from bottom to top of the rock. Driving my toes and fingers into this rift, I managed with a good deal of trouble and no little peril, to reach the top. As I lifted myself over the edge and rose to my feet, imagine my amazement at seeing Dr. Syx standing within arm's length of me.

"My breath seemed pent in my lungs, and I could not even utter the exclamation that rose to my lips. It was like meeting a ghost. Notwithstanding the many reports of his having been seen in various parts of the world, it had always been my conviction that he had perished in the explosion.

"Yet there he stood in the twilight, for the sun was hidden by the time I reached the summit, his tall form erect and his black eyes gleaming under the heavy brows as he fixed them sternly upon my face. You know, I never was given to losing my nerve, but I am afraid I lost it on this occasion. Again and again I strove to speak, but it was impossible to move my tongue. So powerless seemed my lungs that I wondered how I could continue breathing.

"The doctor remained silent, but his curious smile, which, as you know, was a thing of terror to most people, overspread his black-rimmed face and was brought enough to reveal the gleam of his teeth. I felt that he was looking me through and through. The sensation was as if he had transfixed me with an icecold blade. There was a gleam of devilish pleasure in his eyes, as though my evident suffering was a delight to him and a gratification of his vengeance. At length I succeeded in overcoming the feeling which oppressed me, and, making a step forward, I shouted in a strained voice:

"You black satan!"

"I cannot clearly explain the psychological process which led me to utter those words. I had never entertained any enmity toward Dr. Syx, although I had always regarded him as a heartless person, who had purposely ed thousands to their ruin for his selfish gain, but I felt that he could not help hating me, and I felt now that, in some inexplicable manner, a struggle, not physical, but spiritual, was taking place between us, and my exclamation, uttered with such a rising intensity, produced upon me, and apparently upon him, the effect of a desperate sword thrust which attains its mark.

"Immediately the doctor's form seemed to recede, as if he had passed the verge of the precipice behind him. At the same time it became dim, and often dimmer, until only the dark outlines, and particularly the jet-black eyes, glaring fiercely, remained visible. And still he receded, as though floating in the air, which was now silvered with the evening light, until he appeared to cross the immense atmospheric gulf over Jackson's hole and paused on the rim of the horizon in the east.

"Then, suddenly I became aware that the full moon had risen at the very place on the distant mountain brow where the specter rested and as I continued to gaze, as if entranced, the face and figure of the doctor seemed slowly to frame themselves within the lunar disk, until at last he appeared to have quitted the air and the earth, and to be frowning at me from the circle of the moon."

While Hall was pronouncing his closing words I had begun to stare at the moon with swiftly increasing interest, until, as his voice stopped, I exclaimed:

"Why, there he is now! Funny I never noticed it before. There's Dr. Syx's face in the moon, as plain as day."

"Yes," replied Hall, without turning round, "and I never like to look at it."

(The End.)

HOW THE WAITER MISSED HIS TIP

Every Saturday he and she came to the same restaurant and sat at the same table. He was her husband and her ideal. She allowed him to smoke now and then, but she abhorred drinking. Two glasses of ginger ale stood at their sides, respectively. The weather was torrid and she was thirsty.

The waiter stood by the table with a face that betokened a childlike innocence. He had, with the expectation of the usual tip, which was handsome, smuggled some whisky into the glass of the husband before it was brought to the table.

She swallowed her ginger ale and then said:

"Hubby, I'm so thirsty. Let me have a sip of yours."

Before he could prevent her, she had sipped it, and a cloud that betokened more than an average thunderstorm came over her brow.

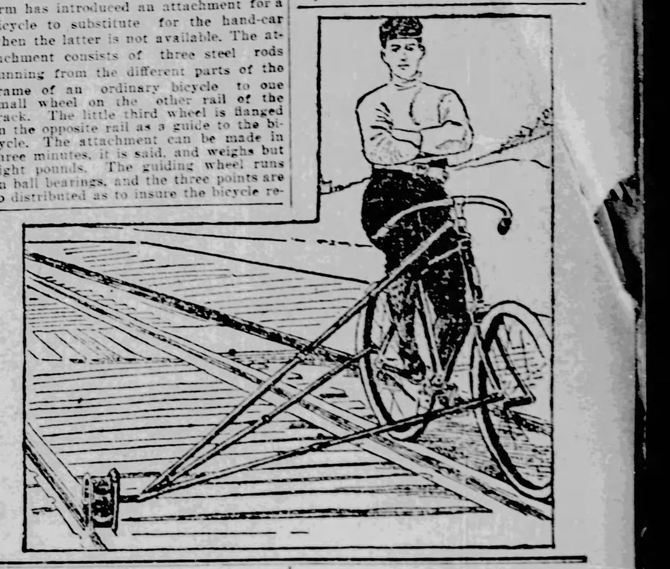
She gathered her skirts together, and saying "We will go home, she swept out of the room, giving the waiter a withering glance.

Her husband followed with a plaintive "Goodby" to the waiter.

The latter smiled a sickly smile and cursed his luck.

NEW RAILROAD BICYCLE IS A MARVEL.

A railroad bicycle is the latest thing in transportation devices. A Chicago firm has introduced an attachment for a bicycle to substitute for the hand-car when the latter is not available. The attachment consists of three steel rods running from the different parts of the frame of an ordinary bicycle to one small wheel on the other rail of the track. The little third wheel is flanged on the opposite rail as a guide to the bicycle. The attachment can be made in three minutes, it is said, and weighs but eight pounds. The guiding wheel runs on ball bearings, and the three points are so distributed as to insure the bicycle remaining in an upright position, and its wheels keeping the track. Great speed is possible with it.



PIPE MADE BY A MISSIONARY

Edmund A. Vogelgesang, of Chicago, has in his possession a meershaum pipe which he regards as a masterpiece of art. It is the work of the late Rev. Adolph Able, who for thirty years prier to the time of his death, January 20, 1900, was a well-known missionary. It took him eighteen years to complete the pipe.

Its component parts are the head, stem and that portion of the bottom, resembling an arm, which serves to connect the head and stem. The bowl is two

THE REV. ADOLPH ABLE.
(The meerschaum pipe shown was made by the missionary.)

inches in diameter and six in length, the stem measuring twenty-one inches, the whole being made of Russian, Vienna and Lemper meerschaum. The bowl represents a Tuscany vase. Its form is that of an imperial Gothic crown. On the top is a cross. The lower ribbon represents heathen and Judaism, and there are figures of biblical characters. Upon the small space of four inches in height and five inches in breadth are represented 200 figures out of a total of 1,000 miniature Christian figures cut upon one and a half inches. St. Joseph, St. Michael, St. Peter and Colossus of Rhodes, one and one-quarter inches each.

Many of the figures are so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. Most of the work upon the pipe was done in Chicago. The materials used in the construction of the pipe are worth about $50. Mr. Vogelgesang also has the will of the Rev. Adolph Able, wherein he bequeaths the labor of eighteen years to Mr. Vogelgesang's father, who died before Mr. Abel. The pipe then fell to the son.

LORD WOLSELEY RECEIVED ICILY

Colonel Cranston, the city treasurer of Edinburg, Scotland, is likewise engaged in merchandising. As might naturally be supposed, he is a very busy man and is compelled to leave many details of his business to subordinates. At the outbreak of the Boer war he was anxious to

LORD WOLSELEY LOOKED IN FOR A MOMENT.

go to the front, but his other duties prevented. His relatives shared his martial feelings and this is the basis of a story that has seen service in Edinburgh. According to this tale a commercial traveler one morning went into the big shop and asked for Mr. Cranston. "Colonel Cranston," said the shopwalker lofty, "is out." "Very well, can I see Mr. Cranston, junior?" "Captain Cranston is also out," was the equally stiff rejoinder. "Well, then," said the important man of commerce, "Mr. M——" in near relative, "will do." "Trooper M—— is also out. I regret to say. Who shall I say called?" "Oh, just say Lord Wolseley looked in for a moment," said the bagman.

QUESTION BUREAU.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Millennium.

"When will the millennium come? Why did it not come in the year 1000, as the angel said in Revelations, at the end of a thousand years Satan will be loosened, etc.? When do theologians say that this will come to pass?"—Subscriber, Esplen, Pa.

You have asked a question which requires almost a volume to answer. Let us quote to you the following, from a recent book, entitled "The Biblical Theology of the New Testament," by Rev. Ezra P. Gould, D. D., published by the Macmillan company, New York:

"The last things of which He (Jesus) speaks are not of the end of the world, but of the age. * * * The passages which are supposed to point unmistakably to the actual return of Jesus at the end of the world, are really intended to teach something very different."

After discussing this for two pages and more, which space will not admit of our repeating, the author goes on to say:

"The present general teaching of a visible return of Jesus, either shortly, or after an indefinitely deferred period, is clearly untenable. It leaves out of view the fact, that whatever was predicted by our Lord was to take place within the generation succeeding His death. There is a consensus of scholars about this, the only question being whether He made a mistake or not. And it is clearly against the supposition that He did make a mistake, that He sets forth in the parables a statement of the slow growth of the kingdom which clearly contradicts the idea of an early coming." See Stevens' "Theology of the New Testament," pages 250-196.

As to the book of Revelation, to which you refer, you should read the discussions as to the authenticity of that book. It represents an unofficial opposition to St. Paul. It is extreme in its positions, violent in its language and its Jewish messianism is of the pronounced type. But as St. John, who is its reputed author, was not even a leader in the party which demanded circumcision as a Christian rite, much less an extremist in that party, it is utterly improbable he wrote the book, or that it proceeded from any of the twelve disciples. For discussions on the authenticity of the book of Revelations, see Bacon's "Introduction to the New Testament," volume 2, pages 45 to 88; Salmon's "Introduction to the New Testament," pages 203 to 244; McGiffert's "Apostolic Age," page 652, and following ones; Weizsacker's "Apostolic Age," volume 2, pages 161 to 205; Prfeiderer's "The Influence of the Apostle Paul on Christianity," page 124 onward; Briggs' "The Messiah of the Apostles," pages 284 to 461; Milligan's "The Revelation of St. John"—Baird lecture, 1895; Plumtre, "The Epistles to the Seven Churches in Asia," Simcox's "The Revelation of St. John," also the article on "Revelation" in Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible."

For discussions on the teachings of the Book of Revelations, refer to Stevens' "Theology of the New Testament," pages 523 to 563, and Beyschlag's "New Testament Theology, 2d volume, pages 347 to 408. The above are all printed in English, and obtainable by any bookseller. There are vastly more books on the subject printed in German and French, which have not yet been translated into English.

Religious and doctrinal questions are the ones the Question Bureau would sooner not answer. Within the past few years there has been a vast broadening of Christian belief. We now know more than ever before about the factions and the quarrels which involved the beginnings of Christianity. As a consequence, the old idea of the absolute infallibility of the Scriptures is given up by the most learned and intelligent Christians. This sounds like sacrilege to the thousands of devout people, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The Blade does not care to meddle in the dispute. We have answered the question and given the authorities for our view. Either the writer of Revelations was mistaken, or a newer view must be adopted.

Samuel Kirkham.

"Some one, through The Blade, inquires after Samuel Kirkham, author of "Lectures on English Grammar." Samuel Kirkham became very poor and finally drifted to a lonely cabin in one of the back counties of Kentucky, where he died a few years ago of neglect and exposure—or, in somewhat plainer English, where he starved to death—another verification of Dr. Johnson's saying that 'scholar and beggar are synonymous terms.'"—J. W. M., Cameron, W. Va.

Voting Qualifications.

"What are the voting qualifications of the voter in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands?"—R. C. B., Leslie, Mich.

The Porto Rican act, in Sec. 29, provides that "all citizens of Porto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year, and who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force on March 1, 1900, subject to such modifications and additional qualifications and such regulations and restrictions as to legislation as may be prescribed by the executive council." We have not at hand a copy of the Hawaiian law.

Mohammed and Mountain.

"Will you please tell the story of Mohammed and the mountain?"—C. A. R., Youba, O.

It is related that on one occasion Mohammed, perhaps recalling a statement made to the disciples by Jesus, ordered a mountain to come to him. As the stubbornly refused to obey, Mohammed remarked that, as the mountain would not come to him he would go to the mountain, which he proceeded forthwith to do.

Widows' Pensions.

"In what year were the laws passed that if a woman married a soldier she can get no pension?"—N. B., Ft. Covington, N. Y.

The first was a provision in the dependent pension bill, passed in 1890. It provides that, if any soldier pensioned under that law, married after the date of its passage, his widow is not pensionable. The other is a clause in the Grand Army pension bill, passed in 1900. It provides that no soldier's wife, married after the date of its passage, should be pensionable when she becomes a widow.

Population.

"What is the population of the ten largest cities of the United States, according to the late census? Also that of the ten largest cities of Ohio?"—A. H., Kilmer, O.

On the 8th page of the Weekly Blade, for three months past, we have given the population of all the great cities as they were issued by the Census Bureau. Refer to them, for we will not reprint. The population of the four largest cities in Ohio is therein given. The others are not yet issued.

Soldiers' Homes.

"Please inform me just how I must proceed in order to be admitted to some national soldiers' home. I was a soldier in the civil war, am getting too old to sustain myself at work, and have been so unfortunate through life that I have nothing else to depend on only a small pension."—W. M. S., Morristown, Ind.

Address a letter to the commandant of the nearest home, and ask for a blank application for admission.

Naturalizing Women.

"If a foreign woman comes to the United States to live, will she become a citizen of the United States without being naturalized?"—A. W. B., Central Point, Ore.

No. No foreign born person of legal age can become a citizen of the United States except by naturalization. Women frequently are naturalized for property reasons.

The Ostend Manifesto.

"Did not this government, in 1854, under President Pierce, propose to seize Cuba, if we could not purchase it from Spain? I have a political work that gives an account of it. A local politician says we did not—simply denies the account. Please give the facts."—J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

Filibustering expeditions were fitted out in the United States in 1850 and 1851 by Lopez to assist a revolutionary outbreak in Cuba. In consequence of these expeditions, France and England assumed that the United States meditated the conquest of Cuba, though our government disavowed any such intention. In 1853 these two nations proposed that the United States should join them in a tripartite treaty, by which each nation should pledge itself not to attempt the acquisition of Cuba. Edward Everett, the secretary of state under President Fillmore, declined the proposition, and asserted that, in accord with the Monroe doctrine, the question was purely an American one, in which our government would not see with indifference any foreign interference.

President Pierce, who was inaugurated March 4, 1853, the next year directed our ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain to consider the subject of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. They met at Ostend, in Belgium, and afterward at Aix-la-Chapelle. They addressed a letter to our government declaring that the purchase of Cuba would be advantageous, both to Spain and to the United States, and urging that if the island could not be acquired by purchase, it was advisable, and would be justifiable for our own protection, to seize it. This dispatch was known as the "Ostend Manifesto," and created much discussion, but no practical results followed. In 1856 the manifesto was denounced in the Republican platform, and not defended in the Democratic. In 1858, under Buchanan, a feeble and abortive attempt was made to purchase Cuba for $30,000,000, and the Democratic platform of 1860 advised its purchase. But the civil war ended all such discussion.

Those Demand Notes.

"Was the first issue of greenbacks sixty-two million dollars and over? Did it ever draw a premium in England? And were they ever redeemed by the government?"—H. T. J., Milan, Ill.

The first greenbacks were authorized by the act of February 25, 1862. The law authorized the issue of $150,000,000, of United States Treasury notes, not bearing interest, not receivable for duties on imports, nor payable for interest on the public debt, but made a legal tender in payment of all other debts, public and private within the United States. These were the first legal tender notes issued by the United States government.

What you are thinking about is an old Populist lie, concerning which we have published the facts time and again in the past ten years. Under the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, there were issued $60,000,000 of demand notes. These were not greenbacks. They were payable on demand, were not legal tender, but were receivable for all public dues. As the duties or imports were payable in gold these notes never depreciated as did the greenbacks. They were all retired as soon as possible after the suspension of specie payments, for they embarrassed the government in its efforts to obtain gold to pay the interest on the then rapidly-increasing public debt.

For years the Populists claimed these were greenbacks, but the statement is utterly false, as you can see by the above recital of facts.

The Treasury Surplus.

"There is a dispute about the three hundred million dollars in U. S. treasury (over the lawful reserve of $150,000,000). I claim that there is no money in circulation representing this three hundred million dollars. My friend claims that there is in circulation one dollar in bank notes or silver for every dollar there is in the treasury. Which is right?"—B. F. W., Kensett, Ark.

We have before us the official Treasury statement of the condition of the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1899, which, if printed in full would make over two columns of The Blade. The gold reserve was, of course, $150,000,000. The trust funds amounted to $734,515,679. These are made up of gold coin for which gold certificates are in circulation, $230,826,679; silver dollars, for which silver certificates are in circulation, $425,163,000; silver dollars of 1890, for which Sherman notes are in circulation, $2,951,572; silver bullion, issued under the Sherman law, $64,762,026, for which Sherman notes are in circulation; and United States notes held in trust, $1,820,000.

Besides these, there were at that date $138,204,873 of free cash in the Treasury, which could be paid out for any purpose authorized by law. The amount of cash on hand varies from day to day, as does the cash of any business house, of course. Money is paid in and out daily.

Legal Tender.

"If A owed B $25, and A tendered B $25 worth of gold dust or bullion, would B be obligated to accept it for the debt, or be compelled to take it for the debt? Is gold bullion considered legal tender?"—W. H. C., Sibley, Kan.

Had you read the answer headed "Legal Tender" in the Bureau of Oct. 25, you would have had your answer. Uncoined gold is not legal tender, of course, because its fineness is in doubt. The coining stamp is but a guarantee of weight and fineness.

Mail Boxes.

"Some time ago I wrote you in regard to whether we could put up any kind of box we wanted to for the free rural mail delivery, and you informed me, as I supposed correctly, that we could. But since then the postmaster tells me that the boxes all have to be uniform on each route, and refuses to put mail in any other box except this one certain kind. Now there are a great many people around here that would like to have their mail delivered, even though they did not mail letters in the same box. You answered my question, also telling me that common soap boxes were used quite extensively on the routes leading out of Toledo.

"The postmaster here informs me that such being the case it must have been when the mail delivery first started and that they are not in use at the present time. The postmaster in another town states that your paper is not reliable on the matter, but I tell them that I think it is, and that they will find it out in time. Now, could I get your advice as to what the rules are in this case, as it will be a benefit to a great many people if they can get their mail without going to the expense of buying one of the patent boxes. I put up a good substantial box and then asked the postmaster to deliver my mail, but he refused."—J. M. W., Santa Ana, Cal.

We submitted your letter above to Hon. W. B. Galtree, who has charge of the establishment of new rural routes in Ohio. He has an office in the postoffice building at Columbus. He says there is no provision that the boxes must be uniform. All that the department requires is that they shall be weather proof and safe. As we said, a good soap-box, fitted with hinges and a padlock, and covered from the weather, is used on many routes. He quoted this request of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

"It is particularly desired by the Department that the boxes put up by the patrons of the delivery shall be of such a character as to be secure, not only from the weather, but from mischievous or malicious depredation. The United States mail should not be deposited in any but an appropriate receptacle, properly labeled and protected."

Mr. Galtree adds: "Watch the carrier and see at what time he arrives at your house every day. The time will vary but little from one day to another. Get your mail out of the box as soon as possible after he leaves it. Tack a red cloth by one edge inside the box, and when you have left mail in it for the carrier pull out the cloth so he can see it.

If your postmaster is still stubborn, write to the First Assistant Postmaster General at Washington.

John Y. Kane.

"Was John Y. Kane of New York a Democrat? Was he convicted and punished for changing Butler votes to Cleveland during Blaine-Cleveland campaign?"—Illiheo, Salem, Ore.

John Y. Kane was a machine politician. He was nominally a Republican, but his main end in life was to retain power as a boss by any means available. The altered changing of Butler votes was never made the subject of legal inquiry. He was convicted on a charge of fraud in a state election, and punished by imprisonment.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula.

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth.

There is no excuse ever for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility.

John Brearley, Potter Hill, R. I., had a "large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs. Minnie Spear, Parishville, N. Y., had a "large scrofulous sore"; the little grandson of A. E. Withers, Longview, Ark., "had scrofula very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

Discouraged

Men, who have suffered the tortures of dyspepsia, will find encouragement in the following letter. It points the way to certain help and almost certain cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every one hundred in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is used the result is a perfect and permanent cure. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition, strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and nourishes the nerves. It has cured in hundreds of cases after all other medicines have utterly failed to give relief.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Chronic dyspeptics may consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Correspondence private. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth bound volume. Address as above.

Civil Service Examinations.

"Will you please inform me about civil service examinations at Washington. Do they examine for every position, even such as are in line for promotion, such as janitor and general roustabout, or in other words, do they examine for everything?"—Subscriber, Corunna, Ind.

It is impossible to take space to print the list of positions for which these examinations are held. John M. Thomas, Jos. T. Doyle, secretary civil service commission, at Washington, tell him the position you desire, ask if it requires an examination, and if so, to send you the necessary blanks.

Receiving Cablegrams.

"Will you kindly inform me whether the mode of receiving cablegrams differs from the mode of receiving ordinary telegrams or not, and is their velocity the same while going over the cable and wire?" F. B., Athena, Ore.

Ordinary telegrams are received by sound. Cablegrams are received on a recording instrument, which writes the telegraphic characters in ink on a narrow strip of paper. Formerly they were received by flashes of light, made by the movement of a tiny mirror attached to the armature of the receiving magnet. Cable telegraphy is much slower, from the effects of induction on the long cable.

Canadian Voters.

"Please inform me if a Canadian has as many privileges as a voter of the United States at a national election; also compare their privileges at township, state and municipal elections." M. L. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The governor general of the Dominion of Canada is appointed by the British crown, not elected. The voters in the different provinces elect the members of the Dominion parliament, as we elect our representatives in congress. Provincial officers (in Canada they are provinces, not states) are elected by the people, as are all the municipal and other officers.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. S., Mill Village, Pa.: We have not the data to answer.

D. N. K., Seligman, Mo.: There is no hair dye but is injurious.

L. J. S., Parker, N. C.: Medical authorities of repute agree there is no virtue whatever in the so-called madstone.

F. M. B., Freeling, Va.: Attend a lecture or reading by some prominent man, and watch his manner. That is the best way.

R. Y. D. W., Stinson, Mo.: The politics of convicts are not made a matter of official record, hence it is impossible to answer your question.

M. D., Albion, Mich.: Write to the managing editor of a daily paper circulating in your town, and tell him you wish to become his local correspondent. If he appoints you he will send instructions.

E. B. Fallon, Wash.: The story was printed in England that Jack the Ripper was a prominent physician who had spells of madness, during which he committed those crimes, and that he died in an asylum.

Evidence Against Him.

Shrewd Deacon—Go ahead, I guess you'll not catch me napping.

Trader—I don't know about that, if I'm to judge of what I saw in church last Sunday.—Detroit Free Press.

Knew His Tricks.

Clara—Papa, the minister is downstairs. He said he dropped in to play whist.

Witherby—How unfortunate! We are playing poker. He'll break up the game.

Clara—Shall I tell him?

Witherby—Heavens, no! The last time he cleaned us out.—Detroit Free Press.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Making His Excuse.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "there is one request which I should like to make of you."

"What is it?"

"If I get to acting a little bit overbearing don't notice it. At any rate, don't hold it up against me. You see, every once in a while I get to thinking of the fact that I am Henrietta Meekton's husband, and I can't help feeling just a mite haughty."—Washington Star.

What Was the Use?

Mother—Goodness, how did you hurt your finger so?

Little Son—With a hammer.

When?

A good while ago.

I didn't hear you cry.

No, mother; I thought you were out.—Stray Stories.

Wayside Philosophy.

Weary Watkins—Say, do you know dem Sioux Indians think it is bad luck to tell your name?

Hungry Higgins—It is, if you're up 'fore de same Judge de second time. Wat's de use of helpin' im remember you?—Indianapolis Press.

No Good.

Mr. Freeborn Jackson—Whad yoh gwine name 'im, Laurella?"

Mrs. Jackson—Anyfing yoh laikes. Anyfing, 'cept Alias. Ise noticed boys o' that name neveh comes to no good. They's allus in the police co't.—Brooklyn Life.

Statistical.

"My performance of Hamlet created a great deal of talk," said Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "I am informed that Hamlet is one of the longest parts known to the drama."—Washington Star.

GOT HIS WISH IN BATTLE

A Soldier Who Was Hit in the Spot He Chose on the Previous Evening.

Somebody had asked a confederate veteran in a group on the hotel piazza at a nearby resort whether he had known of many cases of premonition of death before battle, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Yes and no," he replied. "On the eve of an engagement thousands of soldiers undoubtedly have a vague 'feeling' that they will be killed and of course in some cases the prescience is bound to come true. However, there is nothing remarkable in premonitions of that kind. Where one is fulfilled hundreds come to nought and are forgotten.

"But your question reminds me," the veteran continued, "of a very surious experience of my own. It was on the night before Shiloh, and a dozen or so soldiers in my company were talking, half in jest, of their chance of being wounded in the battle which we all knew would take place next day. One said he would be willing to sacrifice a finger to his country, another said he would prefer to 'get it in the foot,' and finally somebody in the party turned to me. 'Say, sergeant,' he exclaimed, 'tell us where you would rather be hit if you have to be wounded to-morrow?' 'I don't want to stop a bullet at all,' I replied, 'but if that's my fate, I think I'd prefer to be hit in the canteen.' They all laughed at the sally and the chaffing turned to something else.

"Next day we were in the thick of the battle. I saw comrade after comrade fall, and at last what was left of our command found itself in that frightful death trap afterward known to history as 'The Hornet's Nest.' We were striving desperately to hold our position, and, I myself was kneeling behind a little bush, firing as rapidly as I could reload my musket. I had just discharged the piece, and had my right arm raised in the act of driving home the ramrod, when I felt a terrific blow on the side of the head, and instantly something wet poured over my face and neck. Supposing, of course, that I had been hit, and was being deluged with blood, I put up my hand and was amazed to find it simply covered with water. Incredible as it may seem, I had actually been hit in the canteen, and the bullet had given the big tin bottle such an impetus that it had whirled up and struck me just above the ear. If I had been in any other position I should have been bored through and through; and, in spite of my deadly peril, I was so impressed by the incident that I kept the perforated canteen and sent it home as a souvenir.

"I believe, in all the war, I was the only soldier who was hit in exactly the spot he selected and who was entirely satisfied with the results."

SHE DRESSES IN UNIQUE STYLE

One of the most famous beauties of British society is the Viscountess Maitland, who belongs to the set that includes the marchioness of Granby, Lady Poynter and others who make friends of the great artists and are more or less skillful with

HER TWELFTH CENTURY GOWN.

their own brushes and colors. Lady Maitland is a slim, blonde, young Scotch woman, the daughter of a judge, and by marrying the young viscount she entered the famous Lauderdale family, that which there is none better known in Great Britain.

On the death of her father-in-law her husband becomes the fourteenth earl of Lauderdale, and he must then be in the historic and beautiful Thirlstane castle, built by the Lauderdales six centuries ago. It is one of the proud boasts of this ancient Scotch family that the heads of the house have married Scotch women, and that of the thirteen portraits of the countesses of Lauderdale which hang in Thirlstane castle not one but is conspicuously lovely.

Heir of the earldom chose Miss Gwendeline Lucy Williams for his wife he showed that he was no less excellent judge of feminine beauty than his ancestors.

The viscountess is famous for her abundant suit of blonde hair, and having been assured of her undoubted likeness to the good Queen Eleanor she has had her portrait painted in a gorgeous twelfth century gown of the twelfth century mode, and in her blonde hair a wonderful pearl diadem, such as Edward's faithful consort wore.

A BLIGHTED AMBITION.

George had been working all the summer to get a place in the brass band as a cornet player, and just as his hopes seemed to be on the verge of fulfillment she met him on his way home from the postoffice, and, linking her arm lovingly in his, walked on in silence until they reached the popular walk.

Then she stopped in the long shadows, and said:

"George, I wish you wouldn't play the cornet in the new band."

"Why not?" said he, in surprise. "It is the place of honor, and I get a great deal of attention by it, dear."

"Yes, I know," she said coaxingly. "It is so nice to have you noticed by every one, and all that, darling, but"——

She paused, and hung her curly head a little lower.

"But what?" said he sharply.

"Blowing the cornet makes—makes"—her voice sank to a pouting whisper—"makes the lips so stiff and hard!"

She won.—Answers.

Explained.

"This," said the drug clerk, "is a most wonderful hair renewer. It's our own preparation."

"Well, give me a bottle," said the bald-headed man. "But, say, come to think of it, why don't you use it? You're pretty bald yourself."

"I can't use it. You see I'm the 'before-using' clerk. The 'after-using' clerk is out at lunch. You should see him."—Philadelphia Press.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists.

Narrow Escape.

Yunker—Did I ever tell you about that narrow escape I had from a hotel fire while I was in New York?

Hilster—No.

Yunker—It was the narrowest escape I ever went through. The check from Uncle John arrived while the landlord was talking of sending for a policeman.—Indianapolis Press.

Made a Difference.

First citizen—Mike O'Conologue says he has got you fixed sure for Tim Murphy.

Second citizen—He's a liar—no man can control my vote. Besides, Conny O'Shane's committee have promised me a fine job with no work in it if I vote for Cconny.—Boston Transcript.

STARK TREES BEST by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH WEEKLY & want MORE cs: HOME & traveling salesmen STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Dansville, N.Y.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the Stata Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

VICTIMS OF HOODOO HAT

Such Things Seem Remarkably Queer, But They Do Happen.

"Speaking of luck," said a New Orleans insurance man, after somebody in the crowd had told a story about hoodooes, "I had a queer experience recently with a straw hat. I bought it one evening on my way home and had walked hardly two blocks after putting it on when a piece of lumber fell off a scaffolding under which I was passing and struck me on the shoulder. It knocked me over, and as I fell my new hat flew off and landed in the gutter. I was pretty badly bruised and the hat was so soiled that I sent it next morning to the cleaner's. I was laid up for three days by the accident, and, just as I was leaving the house for the first time, a messenger boy came to the door with the hat. I put it on and started for the office, but as I was crossing Carondelet street I missed my footing and fell into a partly dug conduit trench. A sprained ankle was the net result of that mishap, and when I came home in a cab my wife held up her hands in holy horror.

"'I believe that's an unlucky hat!' she declared, looking around, woman like, for a handy scapegoat; 'every time you wear it you get hurt!' My brother-in-law, Jim, was in the house at the time, and he laughed heartily. 'Give it to me,' he said, 'and I'll break the charm.' 'All right,' said I, and he carried it off. Early next morning his servant girl brought it back, neatly wrapped up in tissue. 'Mist' Jim says he ain't got no further use for this yere hat,' she announced. 'He done put it on las' night an' er hack run inter him an' like ter bust him open.' It was a fact. He had collided with a cab in front of the theaters and was badly hurt. Of course that clinched the sinister reputation of the hat, and, to satisfy my wife, I gave it to 'Aunt' Mandy, our cook, and told her to throw it into the trash barrel.

"Now comes the really queer part of the story. Two or three days afterwards a boy came to the house at about dusk with a message from police headquarters, saying that Pete, a faithful old darky who looks after our horse and buggy, had been arrested for fighting. I knew him to be a very peaceable old fellow, so I hurried down to investigate, and found him sitting in a cell with his head swathed in gory bandages. It seemed that he had been set upon by a couple of darky roughs and severely beaten before the officer arrived and put all hands under arrest. I offered my self as surety, and in a few moments he was released. 'Done got er mighty bad crack on th' head,' he said, in telling about the fracas, 'but I wouldn't keer if that tridin' nigger hadn't spiled my new hat. As he spoke, he held up the wreck by the brim, and something about it struck me as being familiar. 'Where did that hat come from?' I asked, with a sudden misgiving. 'Aunt Mandy give it to me,' he replied. I snatched it out of his hand and kicked it into the sewer opening. 'Pete,' said I solemnly, 'you'd better thank the Lord that you're alive!'

"The hoodoo hat hasn't been heard from since, and I trust sincerely I have put a period to its mission of crime."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A BLIGHTED AMBITION.

George had been working all the summer to get a place in the brass band as a cornet player, and just as his hopes seemed to be on the verge of fulfillment she met him on his way home from the postoffice, and, linking her arm lovingly in his, walked on in silence until they reached the popular walk.

Then she stopped in the long shadows, and said:

"George, I wish you wouldn't play the cornet in the new band."

"Why not?" said he, in surprise. "It is the place of honor, and I get a great deal of attention by it, dear."

"Yes, I know," she said coaxingly. "It is so nice to have you noticed by every one, and all that, darling, but"——

She paused, and hung her curly head a little lower.

"But what?" said he sharply.

"Blowing the cornet makes—makes"—her voice sank to a pouting whisper—"makes the lips so stiff and hard!"

She won.—Answers.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous condition. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

A STORK WITH A HEAD FOR MATHEMATICS

Down in West Virginia the other day I learned of an astonishing domestic incident which is worthy the attention of biologists and believers in the doctrine of heredity, says the Chicago Record. About a year ago Dorothy and Parthenia Freeman, twin sisters, living in Breeden, a mining village near Huntington, were married to Walter J. and Howard E. Swanson, twin brothers, engaged in the same trade. The ceremony took place in the village church. The double wedding was attended by the entire population for miles around, and was widely commented upon in the newspapers because of the peculiar circumstance. It is not often that twins marry twins.

On October 16 last, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to three babies, all girls, weighing together 27 pounds. Half an hour later her sister, Mrs. Howard E. Swanson, in the same house, gave birth to three boys, whose combined weight was 30 pounds. Both the mothers and the entire babies are as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Swanson, the father of the girls, is a Democrat, and has shown his devotion to his candidate for President by naming them Willie, Jennie and Bryanie, while his brother and brother-in-law is a stanch Republican, and has named his three boys Hanna, McKinley and Roosevelt. A. B. White, the Republican candidate for governor of West Virginia, and Judge John H. Holt, the Democratic candidate, held a joint debate at Breeden two days after the six little ones came into the world and acted as godfathers at the christening. Mr. White standing sponsor for the three Republican boys and Judge Holt for the three Democratic girls, although the Judge declared that it must not be taken as a precedent or as evidence that he is in favor of trusts.

Judge Holt, who is authority for this story, says that it is just the ordinary luck of the Democratic party in West Virginia, whose majority is being rapidly cut down by immigration. He says that nearly every voter that comes into the state nowadays is a Republican.

Patriotism.

"Fine, patriotic fellow, that Watkins! When he heard of the Chinese war he cut off the heads of all his prize chickens."

"What had they to do with it?"

"They were Shanghais"—Buffalo News.

Elgin Watches

possess accuracy and endurance under all conditions and in all degrees of temperature.

Full Ruby Jeweled.

Sold by jewelers everywhere.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Send for free booklet.

THE FARMSTEAD.

REPLIES.

Sores on Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to E. E. L., Rock Cave, W. Va., would say, use the following ointment: 1 oz, butter of antimony, 1 oz. tincture iodine; mix and apply twice a day with a brush or feather.

In four days use 2 ozs. vaseline and 1 dram iodoform, mixed; apply to sore till healed. P. G. L., Newark, W. Va.

Contraction of the Frog.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to Subscriber, of Alton, Nev., will say his horse is suffering from contraction of the frog, and submit the following, which is a positive cure, for the benefit of Blade readers:

Cut out the bottom of the foot till you can press it in with the thumbs, and shoe with plain, bare shoe; raise the heel high enough to clear the frog. Bathe the coffin joint with the following mixture: One oz. of oil of juniper, one oz oil of sassafras, one oz. oil of cedar, and one oz. spirits of turpentine.—P. L., Newark, W. Va.

INQUIRIES.

Barren Strawberries.

Editor Farmstead:—Can anyone tell what is the matter with my strawberries? They are of the Sharpless variety and were set out in the spring. I kept them free from weeds and runners, covered them last fall with fertilizer and straw. They were loaded with bloom, but had no berries.—E. C., Brownell, Ind.

Will some strawberry expert kindly answer the above inquiry?

Injured Tendons.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine young mare that went lame last spring. Acting under the advice of a veterinary surgeon, I put her out to pasture. On putting her to work this fall, I find her as lame as ever. The rear tendons of the forelegs, just above the pastern joint, will swell and inflame when I use her, making her quite lame. When on pasture the swelling subsides to a small, almost imperceptible bunch on the tendons. After this long standing, can she be cured? If not, I will begin to look out for another horse. She got a severe kick at the time she went lame. Could that have caused the trouble?—J. B. J., Vinton, Iowa.

It is entirely probable the injury came from the kick and the chances are against cure. However, we submit the case to our readers for their opinions.

Lame Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have three hogs that get lame in their hind legs, and in a few days get stiff and lame in the fore legs. They get so they cannot use their hind parts much. They seem well, and eat and drink all right. They ran in pasture during the summer, and I have had them in a pen on a hard floor for six weeks, feeding corn. If you know of any remedy, please answer.—Subscriber, Edon Rapids, Mich.

The editor of the Farmstead would be glad to have suggestions as to the treatment in this case from Blade readers.

Swollen Joint.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare that was hurt about six weeks ago—I think was kicked—on the hock joint. It swelled badly and broke and ran on both sides of joint. The places are healing, it has almost quit running, but the joint remains badly swollen. She bears no weight on that leg. The joint is not stiff.—J. K. C., Fulton, Ind.

The question is submitted to expert readers for answer.

FRUIT COLD STORAGE.

Hints to Farmers on a Very Important Point.

In a recent press bulletin of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Prof. F. Wm. Rane writes:

The growing of good fruit is a worthy problem, but another equally as important is in being able to obtain sufficient returns to pay for one's labor and offer sufficient inducement for enthusiastic future efforts.

In seasons like the present, with its abundant crop of apples, what is best to do with one's fruit—sell at the present low market price, or arrange to hold it for future advance? This question appeals to every one who has apples for sale. That cold storage of some form is a blessing is readily recognized. We have had in recent years fruits of all kinds out of season and at prices within the reach of most people. The economic problem is not to secure a high price for a small quantity but an average price for a large quantity.

Not many years since we depended almost entirely upon the home cellar for tiding over a glutted market, and when there was a slump on the market much of the produce rotted in the hands of the producer. A certain few, however, even then solved the problem by proper handling, packing, ventilating their cellars, etc.; and they infariably received fair returns for so doing. New methods of storage have developed rapidly within a short time. An interesting city of note has its commercial cold storage plant and producers as well as commission men are offered equal opportunities for rental. Apples, for example, are stored usually for about the following rates: 10 cents per barrel per month, or for the season, ending May first, 35 to 50 cents: The season's rate includes from September until the following May first. The rate after that time is 10 cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof.

The cold temperature in these commercial houses is obtained through compression, absorption, and air machines, and the freezing mixtures from the combination of ice and salt. The advantages of storage near markets are in being able to sell at short notice and in having one's fruit well cared for. This is worth consideration by all growers.

Within the frost belt, ice is the common means of cold storage, especially for domestic and general trade purposes. This is true of New England, where it is shown that ice can be cut and hauled a mile for twenty-five cents a ton. A small ice and cold storage building can be cheaply constructed and cannot be too highly recommended. Temporary structures can be made very cheaply, but it is far better to build permanently, as it will be far more satisfactory. Stone walls will make ideal houses and New England need not want for these.

Another kind of storage which for convenience we may call climate cold storage consists in studying and husbanding the lowest daily temperature of one's climate to do one's bidding. There are few days from now on until late in spring, in New England, for instance, but that the temperature falls at some time sufficiently to utilize it for cold storage. Being prepared to retain this temperature in cellars or buildings constructed for the purpose, until a similar or lower temperature is realized, is the key to success. This system is not offered to take the place of the other systems mentioned but to meet an apparent need in our rural districts. The ordinary house cellar or portion of a barn cellar will answer for the storage room, if the simple principles of construction for the retention of cold air as well as a proper system of ventilation, are considered.

With few exceptions the city cold storage is in all probability preferable for large quantities of fruit for the open market, but where fruit is grown for home use or the local market, home cold storage is advisable. That cold storage, if properly handled, is practicable and profitable for the fruit raiser, there can be no question.

Directory for Farmers.

Farmers are supplied by the Department of Agriculture, without cost to them, with lists of organizations engaged in promoting agriculture. These lists are classified by states and include associations of horse, cattle, sheep and hog breeders, agricultural and horticultural societies, as well as state boards of agriculture, etc. They are republished from the Yearbook of the department.

In order to make the lists complete and accurate, Mr. George Wm. Hill, editor of the Yearbook, is sending out circulars asking for corrections

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not in care of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

An old second-hand chair brings some very wonderful experiences to the purchaser and these, with their consequences, make up the story entitled The White Flame. The owner, a young and beautiful girl, is gifted with certain psychic powers, which bring into her vision an occupant of the chair when she had gone alone to her room late at night. The story brings in many psychic experiences, such as those interested in these matters are familiar with. There is nothing especially new or startling in the incidents, but they are put together pleasantly, if occasionally crudely, and the atmosphere of the book is good. The author is Mary A. Cornelius, and it is published by the Stockham Co., Chicago.

"You may wear your rue with a difference," is what Pansy, the heroine of Rosa Carey's latest novel, discovers during a certain period of her love affairs. Rue With a Difference is a very pretty love tale about people who live in a cathedral town in England. There is a young widow and her step-daughter, Pansy; an Australian gentleman, who is Pansy's lover, and a widower, who very soon makes it evident that he is attracted by the charming young widow. The story is a very readable one, and is clean and wholesome as are all of this writer's romances.

Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

A romance of love and politics is Mr. John Buchan's novel, which tells the story of a young Scotchman of good birth and fortune. The title, The Half-Hearted, is not intended to convey the impression of Cowardice, but of irresolution and indecision which causes the hero to falter at critical moments. An unusually clever young fellow is Lewie Haystoun, and yet one of whom his friends said, "unless the miracle of miracles happens he will never do anything."

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A new historical romance of old Dutch life in Albany comes from Ruth Hall, who has done some very good historical story telling for young people. Her latest effort in the way of literature, is a book bearing the title of The Black Gown, which is intended for adult readers, and is a very fine picture of life in our country one hundred and fifty years ago. The scenes are laid in and about Albany, and the principal characters are taken from the early Dutch settlers, the English officers at the fort, and the French and Indians.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A queer, quaint sort of a story is The Lady of Dreams, by Una L. Silberrad—a new writer, and one of no inconsiderable promise, judging from this, her second novel. The scene is in the poorer part of London. The plot is one which involves as the principal character a young girl who is first introduced as the caretaker in the gloomy home of a dissipated uncle. She lives a curiously repressed life, knowing absolutely nothing of the outside world. The sunlight and sky above, the earth beneath, the dreary old house, with its half-crazed inmate, whom she considered it her duty to care for—nothing save these had she ever known, and so she has come to possess a singularly elusive sort of personality, which is by no means without its fascination.

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, are the publishers.

A volume of stories by Gilbert Parker will always be welcomed by the reading public. The advent of The Lane That Had No Turning, which, the author says, is the climax of the series of his narratives of French Canadian life and character, must possess more than usual interest. Mr. Parker has drawn most vivid pictures of life in a land which a century and a half of English government has not Anglicised—one of which he says: "A land without poverty and without riches, French Canada stands alone, too well educated to have a peasantry, too poor to have an aristocracy, as though in her the ancient prayer had been answered: 'Give me neither poverty nor riches, but feed me with food convenient for me.' And it is of the habitant of Quebec, before all men else, I should say 'Born with the golden spoon in his mouth.'"

The volume comes from the press of Doubleday, Page and Company, New York.

"The weak-minded all went crazy, leaving only the level-headed ones to look after the world's affairs." This is what happens when Professor Campbell sends his fleet of airships flying through the heavens and sets the whole world in a commotion. The story of this wonderful event purports to have been written at the close of the twentieth century to the Golden Age—and it is the history of a wonderful new matter called etherine, which results in reorganizing the government of the universe, winning for its discoverer the title, His Wisdom the Defender.

The book is the first novel of Mr. Simon Newcombe, an astronomer and mathematician, and is the story of the airship of the future.

Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

In Mr. John Kendrick Bangs' new story, The Idiot at Home, the author introduces his readers to the home life of The Idiot, a gentleman who was first made famous by his peculiar style of conversation in Coffee and Repartee. The Idiot's domestic adventures are no less amusing than were his earlier experiences, as in addition to a wife, he is blessed with two smart children, consequently he is given a greater opportunity to cover himself with glory in his particular line of brilliancy.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A new illustrated edition of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's colonial romance has recently been published. Though The Head of a Hundred in the Colony of Virginia in 1622 was written in 1895, its scenes, together with many of its historical characters and incidents, are identical with those of Mary Johnston's To Have and to Hold.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

A lively romance of the days of Charles the Second has been constructed from the ancient memoirs of Lorrimer Weatherby, "the one who looked on," and after being done into modern English by Theodore Burt Sayre, makes a very readable tale of old days in merry England. It is called The Son of Carleycroft.

The romance is a very dashing sort of a one, full of life and action, and while it is a most readable story, it will make a still better play.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

China's Only Hope has this sub-title: An appeal to her Greatest Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung, with the sanction of the Present Emperor, Kwang Su.

The volume begins with the rescript of the Emperor, by which a distribution of the work is commanded, showing the desire of the sovereign for such reforms as the most advanced and broad-minded Chinese thinkers think necessary.

The author of China's Only Hope, of which the advance sheets have been received, is, it is said in the introduction, "a man of profound scholarship, wide information, great mental energy and restless activity. He endowed with a strong will and no little courage and daring. As a public officer he is distinguished for his loyalty, his purity, and unselfish devotion to the good of the people under his jurisdiction and to the well-being of the Empire at large. In one respect he is looked upon as a phenomenon among the officials of his day. The love of money does not seem to be in him. He might have been one of the richest men in the Empire. * * * As a matter of fact, he is known to be a comparatively poor man for an official of his rank and standing."

As the information does not come from his own people but from Mr. Griffith John, the missionary, it may be considered that he is a writer to be depended on, and his book, written just after the Chinese had been defeated by the Japanese, has commanded wide attention by his own people. They are impressed by the facts so fearlessly put forth and by the deductions made.

The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, brings out the volume.

"It is an absurdity!" Such will be the exclamation of the majority who read the secondary title of the work, Our Nation's Need, by J. A. Conwell, which is, "Let us all divide up and start even." If, however, the reader does not allow himself to be hindered through disgust at the beginning, but perseveres through the pages that follow, he will find much food for thought. There is a temperate discussion of possibilities in a spirit that is not in the least aggressive.

Our Nation's Need comes from the press of the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.

Mr. William Drysdale, the author of Helps for Ambitious Boys, has very wisely decided not to neglect their equally ambitious sisters, and his new volume of Helps for Ambitious Girls is written with the same idea of offering suggestions and advice to young women who desire to be self-supporting.

The book is filled with practical information, beginning with a chapter on health, which is followed by several pages devoted to the subject of a girl's education. The author believes that unless some special profession is to be followed, a common school training is sufficient for a good foundation, though this must be reinforced with a fund of general information.

Published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

The third and concluding volume of Myra Sawyer Hamlin's Chicopee Series, tells about a summer home in the country for poor children from the crowded city. Under the title, Nan's Chicopee Children is related the life and doings of the various young people gathered under one roof where a parrot, a Spanish poodle and a monkey, all brought from Porto Rico at the close of the Spanish war, form an important part of the household.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"This is the book of Heria, King of the Britons of old, and in it are written all the marvelous things that happened when he was king," opens the volume, The True Animals of Fairyland.

The volume is very handsomely illustrated with a beautifully colored frontispiece, which is followed with several full-page pictures and smaller drawings in black and white. The True Annals of Fairy Land is a London publication, the American edition coming from the Macmillan Co., New York.

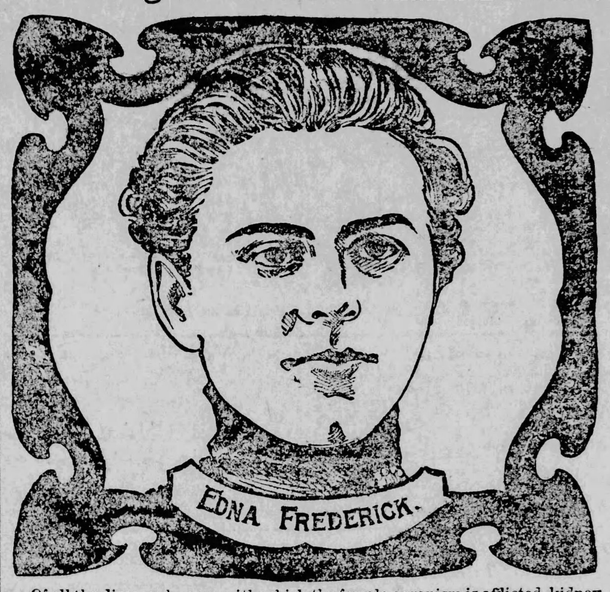
A beautiful story is told for Christmas by Katherine Pyle, who has illustrated it with pretty pictures and decorative headings to the chapters. The youngsters who will enjoy this best are those between six and twelve years of age. It is The Christmas Angel.

The little heroine is named Mary and she is full of curiosity as to where Kris Kringle lives, and where the wonder country in which the toys are alive that Aunt Josephine has told her about, may be. One day—and here is the mystery—she finds a door in the tree and opens it with a little key which lets her through into Toy Land. Then her gingerbread girl becomes alive, and all the toy animals beside, and they make each its own peculiar noise, and some of them grow very disagreeable.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be ills of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fair spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CABINET GROWTH.

How it Has Become an Executive Institution.

It is a matter of interest to note how, as an extra-constitutional body, the cabinet has grown into recognized existence and prominence as part of the executive branch of the government as pointed out by former Secretary of State John W. Foster in "A Century of American Diplomacy." It appears that Washington began his administration by observing the practice apparently marked out in the constitution of calling upon the heads of departments for written opinions, but he not infrequently called them together for consultation. The same practice was observed under John Adams; but in Jefferson's time the cabinet assumed more the definite shape now given to it. There is no obligation resting upon the President, under the laws of Congress, as we have seen there is none under the Constitution, to consult or be governed by the opinion of the department chiefs. For instance, the act creating the department of foreign affairs (state) provides, in express terms, that the secretary "shall conduct the business of the department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct." It is stated, upon the authority of one of its members, that Mr. Jefferson did not ask the advice of his cabinet in the most important event of his administration—the purchase of Louisiana; Mr. Lincoln made the final decision respecting the Proclamation of Emancipation without consulting the cabinet, and Mr. McKinley is understood to have resolved upon the annexation of Hawaii contrary to the views of his secretary of state.

Although the head of the state department is in a certain sense the mere clerk of the President, it has been asserted that his position is of such importance that he is one of six men, who, through constitutional forms, constitute a nearly irresponsible despotism, the other five being the President, the secretary of the treasury, the speaker of the House, and the chairmen of the two important committees of the two Houses of Congress. This is an exaggerated figure of speech, but there is no doubt the secretary of state occupies a position whereby, through his own hasty or intemperate action or that of his agents abroad, he could involve the country in complications which might seriously jeopardize its interests or its honors, or even embroil it in war. Fortunately, the care with which the office has been filled has not exposed the country to any such peril. Washington called to the place as first secretary, Thomas Jefferson, who stood in the first rank of our Revolutionary statesmen. For three successive terms the secretary of state succeeded to the presidency. John Quincy Adams and Lincoln appointed their party rivals to the post. The selection of his secretary of state is the first duty of every newly elected President, and is made with more care than that of any other elected officer. Six secretaries of state have been elected President, and in the list appear besides, the illustrious names of John Marshall, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine.

TO TRY HER SPANISH DANCES ON YANKEES

She will be the first Spanish dancer of any note to appear in America since the successes of Carmencita and Otero several years ago. She has been engaged to dance in New York next month. Her art and beauty have won fame for her in most of the European cities. When she danced for the Shah of Persia recently in Paris, he was pleased to compliment her substantially with several trinkets of diamonds and rubies. Theon is said to be more beautiful than either Carmencita or Otero.

MLLE. JUANITA THERON

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS.

Post-mortem kindness doesn't count.
Mother-love is the highest type of affection.
As a rule those who talk the most say the least.
Scarlet gaiters are the latest thing for the golfing girl.
The ones we love the best are frequently the ones we treat the worst.
According to a man the only secret a woman can keep is that of her age.
The people who pride themselves on being determined are sometimes only contrary.
It is poor sort of consolation for people in trouble to say things might have been worse.
Some women will feel very lonely in heaven if there is not a cook stove or a scrubbing brush there.
Some women try very hard to win a man's love, and then seem to forget they must try just as hard to keep it.—Philadelphia Times.

Some Consolation.

"Mister," said a small boy, "have you seen anything of a dog that looked like it was lost?"

"No, my boy," replied the kindly-faced gentleman. "Are you sure you aren't lost yourself?"

K&K K&K K&K K&

BLOOD POISON

WE CURE The most chronic cases of Blood Poison in from 35 to 90 days, whether hereditary or contracted. Age no barrier. The New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure or no pay. Thirty years of constant success. No cure—no pay. Have you sore throat, tongue of like, pimples, blotches, old sores, bone pains, aches, blisters of the skin, eyes red, hair or eyebrows falling out, furred tongue, dyspeptic stomach—symptoms of the Secondary Stage—we positively eradicate all poison from the system. No return of disease—marriage safe. Bank bonds to protect you. $5,000 forfeit if any case we cannot cure. Oldest medical firm in America. Question blank free. Books Free for Home Treatment. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 140 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&

HYOMEI

WILL STOP THAT COUGH IN A FEW HOURS

Don't Begin the Winter With a Cough.

Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are developed every year by neglecting the first cold.

HYOMEI cures a common cold in a few hours.

It permanently cures Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption or your money is refunded.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Medical advice free. Five days' treatment free. Price, Outfit Complete, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N.Y.

TOO MUCH DEVOTION ON THE DOG'S PART

Just why this particular yellow cur should attach itself to City Sealer Quinn, says the Chicago Chronicle, will always remain a mystery, but the fact is that for three days following a chance street meeting the mongrel was as James' shadow on a sunny day, with the difference that the sun's rays could be avoided by passing within doors. Mr. Quinn tried this, but wether he came out of a side, a front or a rear exit he always found the dog waiting for him with an apologetic wag of its tail.

THE DOG WAS FINALLY FORCED TO FLEE.

Usually, however, the mongrel managed to enter with its newly chosen master and neither cajolery nor threats could stir it from a position at his feet or under his chair. There it would calmly sit and with its claws scratch the festive fleas that found refuge in its scanty coat. When the city sealer returned at night to his home the dog took possession of the front doorstep and would let none enter till its master had appeared. This was the quality that led it to a sad fate.

When the milkman called he found the yellow dog holding jealous guard on the porch. The man was persistent, the dog savage, so they had it out. The canine outcast fought bravely, but could not prevail against hobnailed boots and finally was forced to flee. With howls of chagrin it disappeared around the first corner and Mr. Quinn rejoices that it has not returned.

BRILLIANTS.

What more felicitie can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with libertie,
And be lord of all the works of Nature,
To raine in the air from earth to highest skie,
To feed on flowers and weeds of glorious feature.
—Spenser.

Serene, O friend, fold thou thy hands and wait,
Nor care for adverse wind, nor tide, nor sea,
Thine own shall come to thee. By night or day,
Sleeping or waking, they, the friends thou seek'st,
Are seeking thee. Thine own shall know thy face.
Behold, the stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave returneth to the sea,
And neither time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep thine own away from thee.
—John Burroughs.

Conversation is but carving;
Give no more to every guest
Than he is able to digest;
Give him always of the prime
And but little at a time;
Give to all but just enough,
Leave them neither starve nor stuff,
And that each may have his due,
Let your neighbor carve for you.
—Scott.

SUNDAY.

O day most calm and bright,
The fruit of this the next world's bud,
The indorser out of supreme delight,
Writ by a Friend, and with his blood;
The couch of Time; Care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light,
Thy torch doth show the way.
—George Herbert.

BECLOUDED.

The sky is low, the clouds are mean,
A traveling flake of snow
Across a barn or through a rut
Debates if it will go.

A narrow wind complains all day
How someone treated him;
Nature, like us, is sometimes caught
Without her diadem.
—Emily Dickinson.

NIGHT.

I have loved wind and light,
And the bright sea,
But, holy and most secret Night,
Not as I love and have loved thee.

God, like all highest things,
Hides light in shade,
And in the night his visitings
To sleep and dreams are clearliest made.

Love, that knows all things well,
Loves the night best;
Joys whereof daylight dares not tell
Are his, and the diviner rest.

And Life, whom day shows plain
His prison-bars,
Feels the close walls and the hard chain
Fade when the darkness brings the stars.
—Arthur Symons.

Extenuating Circumstances.

Tenderfoot—Did you folks lynch the man who stole that automobile here last week?

Cactus Charley—Nope. We intended to, but an investigatin' committee made some experiments, an' concluded that the ottymobul stoled the thief, instead of the thief gittin' away with it.—Baltimore

Election Too Near.

Willie—Pa, what is a "comatose state"?

Pa—There isn't a single one in the union just now, son. The apathy has disappeared in all of them.—Philadelphia Press.

Matrimonial Lottery.

Miss Askins—Do you believe in church lotteries? De Witte—Well—er—I rather like church weddings.—Puck.

HYPNOTISM

Anybody can learn to exert a magic influence over others. You can become prominent in curing diseases and bad habits of every nature. The acquirement of these powers brings happiness and health; develops will power; gratifies ambitions; gives one the key to personal and social success, and suggests many opportunities to make money.

If at all interested don't fail to write for the most wonderful book of the age, entitled "Wonders of Hypnotism." 100 pages, profusely illustrated. This work instructs you how to thoroughly master all the secrets of **Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, Personal Magnetism and all Occult Sciences.** It is sent **Absolutely Free.** We guarantee you success.

New York Institute of Science,
Dept. B E 4, 39 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The chapter to be studied forms part of Paul's letter to one of his helpers (2 Cor. 8:23), the pastor of the church in Crete. It may be divided into three parts. The first exhibits the desirable qualities of the ministers; the second shows whom he must serve and how; the third assigns the reasons for faithful teaching. Taken as a whole the passage contains wholesome instruction for all classes and indicates what kind of society would be formed if the precepts and spirit of the gospel were applied to real life.

SOUND DOCTRINE—(Verse 1). He must be well grounded in the faith. He must know the system of doctrine contained in the Scriptures, and he must not blend with that any of the vagaries or fallacies of men, put forth by those who formulate their opinions instead of inquiring what God has revealed (Eph. 4:14). This doctrine is sound because it is healthful and nourishing, designed and able to build one up in all goodness (2 Tim. 3:16-17), and because also it endures the most searching examination by the most gifted minds. In all ages it has been approved as divine. The more it has been studied the more it has been admired and praised. The minister must therefore hold and support these ancient verities (Jude 3).

GOOD PATTERN—(Verse 7). Truth received in the mind must be incarnated. Jesus said, "I am truth," a living embodiment and illustration of it (John 14:6). So it must be with the minister. He must live as the truth requires. His character must be the product of the doctrine which he holds, a commentary revealing its glory, commending itself to all beholders. In this way he becomes a good pattern for men (2 Thess. 3:7), who can understand what they see more readily than what they hear. There is after all no testimony so eloquent as that of a good life. No one can say aught against it or resist its argument and power (1 Tim. 1:16).

SOUND SPEECH—(Verse 8). Still, the truth is to be proclaimed. It must find expression in words as well as in lives. By speech the ears and minds and hearts of men must be reached by a process wholly unlike that when they behold a good life. Truth in the concrete can not make the same impression as truth in the abstract. We must all learn that there are great principles and rules, eternal and precious, which we must acquire and by which we must live whether any others found them and lived by them. We are not to be dominated by men, but by the verities of God. And so the minister, having the truth and having a life in accord with it, must acquire a speech, in style and substance that is well suited to convey to men the absolute and unchangeable truth. This is not the speech of the world, but that of the Spirit and the word (1 Cor. 2:13).

HIGH REGARD—(Verse 15). By all these means—by what he knows, by what he is, and by what he says—the minister ought to win the respect of all who know him. He should except a good reputation and desire it (1 Tim. 4:12). He must not seek it by compromising himself or by lowering his standard, but rather by lifting up a lofty ideal before his mind and striving after it. He should challenge criticism as Jesus did (John 8:46), and welcome it so long as it is justly delivered, because by it he may know and correct his faults. And he should not be puffed up by expressions of approval, but consider these as so many means for increasing usefulness to be employed with care.

AGED MEN (Verse 2).—It might seem a piece of presumption, especially in a young man, to speak to those much older than himself, at whose feet he might properly sit and learn. But he has a duty to them, which may not be neglected, and it is probable that they more than any others will have respect for his words. He must commend to them what will be recognized by all as highly becoming to their years—gravity, temperance, faith, charity. These four virtues would render any old man an object of peculiar delight to all beholders, and give him power to exert a most salutary influence upon those about him. They are the crowning qualities of an extended experience in the service of Christ.

AGED WOMEN (Verse 3).—These must be urged to a deportment that becometh holiness, a course of life comporting with the teachings of Christianity. This is substantially the same as was enjoined upon the aged men, only it is the obverse side. The graces which are to be regarded, there manly ideals, yet gospel also. The reason for this is that woman's place in that time was less defined. Paul cautions against two unwomanly practices which must have been quite common or they would not have been mentioned—false accusation, or slandering, and intemperance. It seems very strange that such vices should have disgraced the women of that time. He enjoins that these aged women be teachers of good things to the young women, thereby extending their influence (Prov. xxxi:26).

YOUNG WOMEN (Verses 4 and 5).—A beautiful cluster of virtues must be presented by the minister to the young women of his congregation. Three of them are personal—she must be discreet, chaste, good—the elements of true womanhood in every land and age. Two of them are domestic—keepers at home, obedient to husbands. It appears that the advice is for young married women; the unmarried women were bound by the law of their parents (Ex. xx:12). She who enters into wedlock is thereafter obliged to make her home the center of her world and regard herself as the help-meet of one who makes that home for her (Gen. ii:18). What is here enjoined is for the Christian households. The wife may there well obey her husband, not in servility, but in holy love, counting him the rightful head.

YOUNG MEN (Verse 6).—Paul expected Titus would have young men in his audience and that instruction would be given them. In our time it is no easy task to secure their presence, at intervals the preacher announces a discourse or series of discourses to attract them. Various are the themes discussed, sometimes with rhetoric and oratory, with anecdote and sensation. Sometimes they are simply and plainly this part of ministerial service. It is all done in a single sentence. He does not refer to the practices, associations and dangers of young men, but strikes at the very center of the subject, self-soberness in opposition to frivolity, is all that he enjoins. That secured, all other excellences follow (Lam. iii:27).

CHRISTIAN SERVANTS—(Verses 9 and 10). It would have been very strange if Paul had said nothing on the labor question. Servants were slaves in those days, and by common consent they were left under their masters without instruction. But some of them were Christians. To pass them by in silence would be a reproach to the gospel. But what instructions shall be given, to meet their needs, to prepare for a better order of society? The practical duties of the slave's very beautiful. The order to adorn the gospel is all important. A slave may shine (Phil. 4:13).

DIVINE GRACE—(Verse 11). This kind of ministerial service to this kind of living on the part of those addressed, is to be commended because we live under a dispensation of grace (Eph. 3:2). It is the free favor of God, and not any merit in man, that brought people into the relations in which they are expected to live to his glory. But grace ought to be a constraining force, inclining men to goodness (2 Cor. 5:14-15). This grace brings salvation from sin and wrath to be had and holiness. It is enjoined as it is offered and sought by Divine grace. To live in this way is to live agreeably to the design of God.

DIVINE TEACHING—(Verse 12). Moreover, the gracious revelation is a teaching process. It is not merely a call or command, a life or a pattern, but a series of precepts, all running in one direction and urging men to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts and to live soberly and righteously. It is no longer a matter of inference, but a course of wholesome instruction. As such it is an appeal to the good judgment and reason of those addressed.

BLESSED HOPE—(Verse 13). The gospel bids men to look forward and to be influenced by the things of the future. Herein it is distinguished from most purely human systems of thought. They rest largely upon the past, the memory of which creates a conservative spirit. Orientalism is conformity to the institutions of the fathers. Hence, the eastern world is stationary. But the Christian nations are progressive because they are dominated by hope. In this instance Paul cites as the ground of hope which he calls blessed, "the glorious appearing of Jesus Christ."

PECULIAR PEOPLE—(Verse 10). Finally, as the most potential of all motives, the apostle mentions the end which Jesus sought to accomplish by his self-sacrificing life and death. He came into the world, taught, labored and died that he might gather out of the great mass of humanity a people for himself (Matt. 1:21), who should be distinguished from all others by their purity by their zeal for good works, that is for right living, and by these qualities might form a very peculiar people (Eph. 2:10). This being the case the ministry which Paul urged and the doctrine which he outlined as well as the kind of life which he enjoined were all so many necessary preliminaries to the accomplishment of our Lord's purpose.

SUMMARY—We see what pointed and practical work the minister has to do, a work not less important in our day than in the first century. We see what a large place the minister has in perfecting society. He is the teacher of the people. We see how the various members of society—old men, old women, young men, young women, servants—are to conduct themselves toward each other, what dispositions they should cherish, what practices they should avoid, what practices they should indulge. The maxims presented herein are old-fashioned, quite contrary to modern thought and custom, but good for orderly communities would result from their faithful application.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 98 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A NATURAL REFRIGERATOR

Hundreds of people are visiting a hole in the side of the mountain near Coudersport, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, which must be a delightful place in hot weather. The hole was dug by a man in search of mineral wealth. The farther he dug the colder became the atmosphere. At the depth of twenty feet he was compelled to quit. The peculiarity of this mine is that about May ice begins to form in it and continues to freeze until October. There is no ice in the hole in the winter. The warmer the day, the more ice there is in the mine. On approaching the opening on a hot day a strong current of cold air is felt. The air becomes more frigid the closer one goes to the cavern. There is no water at the bottom of the shaft, but the water dripping down from its sides freezes. The ice begins to form less than a foot from the top and coats the sides of the shaft several inches thick. What causes the intense cold and where the air comes from are questions that have not been satisfactorily answered. — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Fox and the Deer.

"It will be necessary," remarked the bear, who was chairman of the animal meeting, "to raise a handsome sum if we intend to carry out the idea of bribing the hunter to withdraw from this neighborhood. I have here a blank subscription paper all ready for signatures. Who will head it?"

There was a moment's silence.

"Permit me to suggest," said the fox, "that it be passed to the buck."

"And why," inquired the buck, "do you single me out in this matter?"

"Because," replied the joker, "you have the doe!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Zoologically Speaking.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what does this paper mean when it refers to a man as being the dog in the manger?

Pa—It means, my son, that the man referred to is simultaneously acting the hog and playing horse.—Chicago News.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Have Rheumatism? Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

To Prove what Swamp Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with marked success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root.

WOMAN DOES NOT REQUIRE A LARGE KIT OF TOOLS

A recent writer, who is unquestionably a man, though of an unusually observing turn, pays a compliment to the weaker sex, though he doubtless does not intend it, when he says:

A man never thinks of a toothbrush as anything but a toothbrush, but a woman knows its endless capabilities. If a window frame rattles at night she wedges it with a toothbrush. If she is suddenly required to stir a dose of medicine in a glass and a spoon is not at hand she promptly uses the toothbrush handle. She has even been known to use it to loosen the mold in a flower pot, and in extreme cases she puts it in tin tacks with the same useful article.

Then there is the hairpin. The uses to which a woman can put a hairpin are almost innumerable. Does a cork find its way to the bottom of a bottle? A woman will immediately spear it with a hairpin and extract it. Does she wish to bore a small hole in a piece of wood? She will heat a hairpin and burn the hole out with neatness and precision. With a hairpin handy, should it happen to have a silver back, she feels able to drive in the largest nail, to punish the most vigorous small boy and to convert lump sugar into the finest of powdered sugar. With a hairpin can she make an excellent hammer with the heel of her boot and can convert a clasknife into an efficient screwdriver. If a woman knew the process of building a boat, she could, at least ashore on an uninhabited island with nothing but a hairpin, a toothbrush and an ordinary sized boot, and within a month she would turn out a seaworthy boat in which she would escape to civilization.

Her Explanation.

George—How is it, Cousin Clara, that you gave your age to the census enumerator as 22, when we were both born in the same year and I am 21?

Clara—Oh, that is easily explained. You have lived much faster than I.—Chicago News.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Feminine Diplomacy.

"How do you get on with your new neighbors?"

"Very nicely," answered Mrs. Elkins. "We pursued our usual program, and as soon as they moved in we sent over and borrowed one of their wash tubs, flatiron, gas stove and baby grand piano."

"But you have all such things yourself."

"Of course. What I wanted to do was to head them off."—Washington Star.

She Told the Truth.

Miss Singleton—I was surprised to hear of your marriage. You often said you wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Mrs. Wederly—Well, I kept my word. I married about the worst.—Chicago News.

$2.95 SEND NO MONEY

send us a cut and send to us, state your height, weight, number of inches around body at waist and bust, length of skirt is desired, from waist to bottom, and we will send you for free examination our WAFFLE-PUFF SKIRT AND CAPE, which you can examine and try on in your own home, and if you find the most stylish waterproof suit you have ever seen, and equal to others that you have paid $5.00 to $6.00 for, you can make us at three times our price, and remit us only $2.95 in full payment, or $2.98 in full payment, or $2.98 in full payment, or $2.98

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 174,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special clubly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

THREE NEW STATES.

There are three organized territories which are knocking at the door of the Union for admission as states. It is entirely probable that all of them will reach this consummation during the Fifty-Seventh Congress, the members of which have just been elected.

Arizona and New Mexico were a part of Upper California—that vast area which became a possession of the United States as a result of the Mexican war. Both have grown slowly in population until within the past few years. Now their great mineral riches are being exploited, and both are growing, not only in numbers, but in wealth.

Oklahoma is in all respects deserving of immediate admission. It is a magnificent agricultural region, and already has a population of fully 400,000. The delay in its admission is due to the fact that the Indian Territory is also anxious for statehood, and it is deemed better that it and Oklahoma be united to form one state. This would give a majority of white voters, and be altogether better for the interests of the old Indian Territory than were it admitted separately. The only thing that stands in the way of uniting the two for admission is that the government has yet to make satisfactory terms with the five civilized tribes and open their lands to settlement.

With the admission of these territories, the entire area of the United States as it was prior to the Alaskan purchase in 1867 will have been erected into states, and our only territories will be Alaska, Hawaii and our possessions obtained as the result of the Spanish war.

CANADA'S ELECTION.

The American people were so engrossed by the Presidential campaign that they paid very little attention to the political battle waging at the same time in the Dominion of Canada. That election was held the day after our own; and it decided at least one point which is of interest to ourselves.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative leader, proposed and advocated a demand on the British government that it should enact a preferential tariff law, which would admit into Great Britain free as at present, all provisions and foodstuffs from British colonies, but impose a duty on those from all other countries.

Canada has such a preferential duty in favor of her imports of British manufacture, and Sir Charles demanded that the mother country should favor Canada by a reciprocal enactment. This would injure the American farmer, and place him at a disadvantage in the British market. But the Conservatives were defeated, and Sir Charles Tupper went down in the wreck, he losing the seat from Nova Scotia in the Dominion Parliament, which he has held for so many years.

Sir Wilfred Laurier will, as a result, remain at the head of the Dominion government, and there will be no change in the cordial relations now existing between our northern neighbor and ourselves. Within the past few years our exports to Canada have increased at a surprising rate. The total in 1897 was not quite $65,000,000, while this year it reached over $95,000,000. These figures were exploited by the Conservatives as a campaign argument, but the Canadians were not influenced thereby to any great extent. They voted the Liberal ticket and scored a tremendous victory.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The variations in the price of silver for the past ten years are worth studying. The Sherman law of 1890 directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of standard silver bullion, paying for it in treasury notes. This opened up a new and enormous additional market for silver and every mine was put actively at work to furnish it. The result was, the supply exceeded the demand, and the price fell. In 1890, the average price of silver per ounce was $1.04. In 1893, it had fallen to 78 cents. Then the purchase clause of the Sherman law was repealed. Silver kept on falling until 1897. It remained practically stationary until early this year, when it began to rise, and now stands about 18 per cent. higher than in March, 1897.

The cause is plain. Production is about stationary, and the demand has increased. India is a large and steady buyer, and is the largest individual market for silver. Russia, Germany and France are expected to need more silver for their colonies in the Orient, and the development of China is expected to increase the demand—for, like all countries of the Far East, values are small and the people poor. But if the demand increases so as to promote an increase in production, we shall have a repetition of the experience of 1890. The price will fall under the excessive supply.

It is a safe bet that Mr. Bryan has lost faith in his prophet, Croker.

THAT ORGANIZATION."

The Democratic talk of "reorganizing" the party is folly in the mouths of most of those indulging in it. They fail to realize that the tremendous defeat which their party sustained this year was not on account of its name, but because of popular condemnation of the follies and fads to which it had committed itself in the Kansas City platform. To change the name, and even the leadership, and still adhere to the same old platform, is not reform. If the Democratic party is ever to obtain a following outside of the old slave states which will give it hope of success in a national contest, it must abandon the issues which were condemned by the people most decidedly in 1896 and 1900.

The Democrats who refused to follow the party into the quagmire of free silver and Populism have the correct idea of party reorganization. They declare the issues twice repudiated by the people must be dropped, and the party plant itself on issues which will give it a fighting chance. To this the present leaders reply contemptuously that the party will not take orders from men who have deserted it. The difference is irreconcilable. The Democratic party appears, therefore, to be extinct. It is now only Democratic in name; the principles and theories it has advocated for the past few years are Populistic, not Democratic. The elements of unrest, the dreamers who mistakenly suppose that the millennium can be ushered in by a vote, will remain Populists and Socialists to the end of the chapter. They may retain the Democratic name, but that party itself is defunct.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

At Tuesday's election the voters of Missouri balloted on two propositions relating to the great exposition which is to be held in St. Louis in 1903. The one proposition was for the state to appropriate $1,000,000 for a state exhibit, and the other was to authorize St. Louis to issue $5,000,000 worth of municipal bonds to aid the fair. Both propositions carried by a big vote.

The indications are that the St. Louis exposition will far eclipse the Chicago fair of 1893. The preparations are being made on a most elaborate scale. Congress has appropriated $5,000,000 on condition that St. Louis will raise and disburse $10,000,000. Of this $10,000,000 the state has now authorized a bond issue of $5,000,000 and the other $5,000,000 is being raised by popular subscriptions and all but a half a million is already secured. The two street railway companies alone subscribed $250,000.

The big enterprise starts with an assured capital of $16,000,000. This will be augmented by appropriations from all the states as well as from other countries. If the pace is kept, the fair will be the world's great event of the year 1903.

In contemplating these figures all who had anything to do with the Ohio Centennial exposition must admit that the plans for it were on too modest a scale. In these days of great fairs, each one must be greater than anything before it.

The government gave $500,000 to the Ohio project and ten times that amount to St. Louis. It can be seen now that the proper amount of money was not forthcoming here at home. The street railway companies of St. Louis subscribed $250,000, but there were no such subscriptions here in Toledo, nor anything like it.

Ohio was unwilling to give a million dollars for a state exposition, while Missouri has voted a million, not for a Missouri fair, but for a St. Louis enterprise.

Here is success to St. Louis and may she beat the world's record and never regret having made the attempt. A city with such grit and enterprise deserves to win.

OHIO'S SENIOR SENATOR.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the campaign just closed, from the time President McKinley was renominated at Philadelphia until the polls closed Tuesday evening, was the senior senator from Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker.

With the exception of Governor Roosevelt no party leader was in such great demand throughout the campaign as Senator Foraker. He was wanted not only in every section but in every state. Day and night, week after week, he traveled over the country preaching the doctrines of Republicanism. His speeches were clear cut, argumentative and convincing. His experience in the Senate pre-eminently fitted him for the discussion of public policies. In the prime of a splendid physical manhood he was enabled to endure the strain of an arduous campaign.

No Republican leader in Ohio is nearer the hearts of his party followers than Joseph B. Foraker. He has served not only his party but his state faithfully and well. He is an acknowledged leader in national affairs and his course in the Senate displays statesmanship of the highest order.

No man, however great, has a mortgage on the Republican party in Ohio. But the party in this state does recognize brains and leadership. Next year, when the campaign is opened for a United States Senator to succeed Foraker any Republican will have the right to enter the list as a candidate, but there is little reason to doubt that by a unanimous voice the party will, through their representatives in the General Assembly, return to the Senate by a unanimous vote Ohio's distinguished senior Senator.

Many Democratic papers which supported Bryan are now laying the blame for defeat at his door. Such papers, like the Cincinnati Enquirer, Cleveland Plain Dealer and Chicago Chronicle, are sneaking cowards. If Bryan and Bryanism is wrong it was wrong during the campaign when they approved it. They are accessories before the fact.

The result of the election has boomed business all over the country. Orders are pouring into the iron and steel mills, and in every line preparations are going on for a busy winter. The fear of Bryanism has passed, and confidence in the Republican party is stronger than ever.

Bryan says, in substance, that the result is due to the ignorance of the voters. It seems they are more ignorant now than four years ago. Mr. Bryan goes right on insulting the intelligence of the electorate.

Democratic newspapers are not nearly as fearful of an empire now as they were a week ago. Some of them thought they were really fooling the people, but instead they were only making chumps of themselves.

THE CUBAN CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates, elected by the people of Cuba, is now in session in Havana. Its purpose is to prepare a constitution for the new Cuban republic. When that document is completed and approved, elections will be held under it; and when the officials thus chosen have been inducted into office, American control will cease, and Cuba take her place as an independent republic.

The convention will most likely be a long one. The Latin races are fond of fervid and picturesque oratory. We may be sure that every proposition coming before that body will be exhaustively discussed pro and con, and as a rule with an intensity unknown to the people of northern races. But aside from this probable cause of an extended session, the framing of a constitution is always a deliberate affair. The convention which framed our own constitution met on May 14, 1787, and did not conclude its labors until September 15—thus being in session four months. Our Cuban friends will probably employ an equal amount of time.

The fact is not fully understood that the constitution which this body shall adopt must be approved by the United States. It will be remembered that Congress pledged the United States to give Cuba her independence; but it has also given a similar pledge to establish a stable and orderly government in the island. This latter pledge is to the world; and we would fail in our international duty did we not see to it that the form of government possesses all possible safeguards to stability and order. Hence the work of the convention must go to Congress for its approval and endorsement; and it is within the range of possibility that the document may not prove to be fully satisfactory. In that case, it is probable new elections would be ordered for members of a new convention, which would undertake the work a second time.

WATTERSON'S WAIL.

Henry Watterson is using the cold, hard logic of facts to enforce his demand that the Democratic party shall return to Democratic principles. His line of argument is this:

Four years go, the Republicans carried the following states which the Democrats had carried in 1892:

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin—electoral votes, 145.

This year the Republicans carried every one of these states except Kentucky. In addition, they also carried the following states:

Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Mr. Watterson then asks, "Is it not time that the Democratic party were returning to Democratic principles?"

Again, as in 1892, Mr. Watterson's voice will be as that of one crying in the wilderness. The Democratic party is wedded to the idols of Bryanism and Populism. It has no leaders of old-line Democracy. It has kicked them out of the temple and placed Populistic demagogues in supreme power. It is no longer Democratic, save in name. Populism has absorbed it.

ARID AMERICA.

There is a vast region in the West which would prove enormously fertile had it only more water. As the line of population presses closer upon this area, the demand grows stronger that the national government shall take up the work of conserving the water supply, that the immense volume which comes from the melting snows each spring may be retained in reservoirs for irrigation purposes.

The National Irrigation Congress will hold its ninth annual convention in Chicago, November 21 to 24, to discuss the proper steps to carry out this work. The rallying cry of the association is, "Save the forests and store the floods." The government has already done much to save the forests by creating forest reserves, which are carefully watched to prevent depredations on the timber. The second part—"storing the floods"—can only be accomplished by rousing popular interest to such a point that Congress will feel justified in appropriating the money necessary to construct vast reservoirs in the Rocky mountains, by damming the valleys on the upper courses of streams, and constructing canals to carry the water to the points where it is required for irrigation.

The project, if carried out, will be a benefit to the nation. It will add an enormous area of very fertile land to the national domain, which will furnish homes to a vast population. An additional market will be created for our manufacturers, the railroads will be furnished with additional traffic, and the wide gap between the great central valley and the Pacific slope will be bridged over. Hence there is a national aspect to the matter, which renders it entirely proper that Congress should take action.

THE CROAKER'S CROAK.

There are many Democratic papers which are taking party defeat with columns of good nature. In fact, many of them act as if they are glad McKinley is elected, and undoubtedly they are. They know the country is better and her citizens are more prosperous under the administration of the Republican party than would be the case were Bryan elected.

There are other Democratic newspapers which look upon the result as sealing the doom of the Republic. They howled calamity for so long a time that they refuse to accept, in a proper spirit, the verdict of the voters. They now insist that the country is certain to go to ruin, that all the dire disasters predicted will come to pass and that they know more than the intelligent electorate of the country.

These birds of ill-omen will only excite pity and contempt. The busy citizen has neither time nor inclination to listen to tales of woe when he can see plenty of work for all and at good wages. But the croaker must croak and the knocker must knock and silent contempt should be their portion.

The Cleveland Leader is somewhat severe on our Golden Rule Mayor. That paper says that "Sam Jones appears to have been eliminated from politics. It doesn't take the people very long to get the measure of a humbug."

Those Democrats who insist on the reorganization of the party will have no place for Bryan in the new order of things.

How can the Democratic party reorganize when each faction declares the members of the other to be traitors?

GET RID OF THE STAMPS.

It is good news that the ways and means committee of the house is to meet in advance of the regular session, with the purpose of marking out a scheme of tax reduction. Notwithstanding the extra expenditures in the Philippine and China, the present fiscal year will show a goodly surplus. It will be safe to reduce taxation by something like 50 million dollars per year. That this reduction should be made is admitted by all. The only question is, what tax should be repealed?

As every one knows, the United States revenue comes from two sources—customs duties and internal revenue taxation. During the last fiscal year, the customs receipts were 233 million dollars. Under the head of internal revenue taxation, the items were: From distilled spirits and fermented liquors, 184 millions; from stamp duties, 41 millions.

There will be a strong effort on the part of the brewers to remove the tax on beer which was added at the beginning of the Spanish war, and no doubt the tobacco men will move for a reduction. But these items should stand. The consumer pays the taxes on tobacco and beer, and if he don't like to pay them, he need not use those articles. They are luxuries, not necessities. The burden which should be removed is the stamp tax. These stamps on telegrams, on express receipts and railroad bills of lading, on leases, mortgages and life and fire insurance policies, are an annoyance to the public. As there is no real need of the revenue resulting therefrom, the ways and means committee should provide for their repeal.

There is another advantage in this. If anything should occur which would require an addition of a million and a quarter monthly to our revenues, these taxes could be reimposed without disturbing business—a thing which can not be done in the case of customs duties. The Republican party owes it to the people to reduce the burden of taxation as promptly as it can be done, and the time is at hand to remove this vexatious stamp provision.

HENRY VILLARD.

Henry Villard is dead. Had this event occurred a dozen or a score of years ago it would have created a sensation in the stock market. As it is, the tidings created no tremor, and many a man, reading the item, tried vaguely to recall the career of Mr. Villard, and his connection with American railways.

In 1870, that gentleman, who had been devoting himself to newspaper work and authorship, went to Wiesbaden, Germany, for his health. While there he engaged in negotiating the sale of American railway securities. The panic of 1873 caused many railways to default in the payment of interest, and Mr. Villard was employed by several committees of German bondholders to return to this country and represent their interests. Visiting the Pacific coast to execute an arrangement with the Oregon & California Railway company, he was impressed with the opportunities of the Oregon region, and elaborated a scheme whereby he gained control of all the then existing transporation routes in that region. With the aid of the German interests he succeeded, becoming president of the two corporations.

From 1876 to 1878 he was one of the receivers of the Kansas Pacific railway, and after a memorable contest with Jay Gould obtained better terms for the European bondholders than they had agreed to accept. In 1879 he formed an American syndicate which purchased the Oregon Tranportation properties of the German owners, which were united under the name of the Oregon and Transcontinental company. Next, through a syndicate, he obtained control of the Northern Pacific road, and was elected president in 1881 of the reorganized company. The main line was completed to the Pacific two years later. A "bear" raid on his stocks was made in the fall of 1883. Villard, in a vain effort to support his stocks, sacrificed his large fortune, and was compelled to resign the presidency. He interested German capital in the Northern Pacific, became a director, and later chairman of the board, which position he held until 1893. Since then he has not been actively interested in railway matters.

Mr. Villard's career was a diversified one. Born in Bavaria in 1835, he came to the United States, changed his name from Hilgard to Villard, and untilized the opportunities which the development of our transportation systems gave for his own advancement. He was a daring speculator—too daring, for he overstepped the limit of safety. But by his industry and energy, after losing one fortune he made a second, which he used liberally in endowments for educational purposes.

CONSERVING THE FORESTS.

Much has been done within the past few years in the conservation of forest areas in the United States. The government is caring for many forest reservations in the Rocky Mountain section, and the Agricultural department has given wide circulation to several valuable documents on forestry, and the importance of forests to conserve the rainfall, especially in the dry portions of the West and Southwest.

The state of New York took up this subject several years ago, and has a state College of Forestry, which is one of the allied institutions of Cornell University. This institution has been doing wise and profitable work. Two years ago the state turned over to it 30,000 acres of timber land in the Adirondacks, that had been denuded of its available soft timber. There was much hard wood which remained on it, but this had never been marketable in the Adirondacks. A manufacturer of staves and wood alcohol was induced to build a plant near Tupper Lake, and a railroad six miles long is building to bring the wood down. A use has also been found for the underbrush that is thick throughout the Adirondacks. In past years it has been a source of constant forest fires. It is to be cut into fagots and burned into charcoal and used to manufacture wood alcohol.

The Republican plurality in Ohio is 71,162. These are the unofficial figures, collated by the state committee, and the official vote will not change them materially.

Mr. Bryan says he will remain in politics, but if he does he will probably have to join the class made up at present of Mayor Jones.

THE CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE (TEDDY) 13 YEARS. ETHEL, 9 YEARS. KERMIT, 11 YEARS. ALICE, 16 YEARS. ARCHIBALD, 6 YEARS. QUENTIN, 3 YEARS.

Colonel Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee, of Boston; the second Miss Edith Carow, of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age. His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt summer home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, the leader of the rough riders is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them.

The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristics. The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Ted" owns a trusty shotgun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own. Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, of the tender age of 3.

Mrs Roosevelt, or, as the governor himself calls her, "Teddy's chum," is a quiet, unassuming, modest, housewifely little body, who has absolutely no distinguishing characteristics from thousands of good, true American wives and mothers, although the governor will tell you that he is the dearest woman in the world, which is probably to him a reputable fact. She cares absolutely nothing for politics. The worry and hurry of the affairs of state are no burden to her. Of the day's work that her husband does, and when he comes to dinner at night the governor is assured of one place where he is not going to be asked for an opinion or how he is going to act in this or that matter.

MR. BRYAN TALKS.

At last William Jennings Bryan has regained political consciousness and has something to say about Tuesday's landslide. His statements sound much like the productions of Mayor Jones, in that he does not believe that the voters understood what they were doing.

The substance of Mr. Bryan's remarks is the same as four years ago and that is that the voters lacked intelligence. They were too ignorant to understand the great blessings which the Democratic party stood ready to bestow upon the country. They did not realize the greatness of Bryan and what he proposed doing for them.

Throughout this statement there is no admission on the part of Mr. Bryan that either he or his party is in the wrong. He leaves the impression that he is infallible and as he finds no fault with his party managers it is clear that he believes they made no mistakes. The whole blame for Democratic defeat is laid at the door of the ignorant voters.

Mr. Bryan knows enough to know this is not true. He is playing the demagogue with the hope of remaining at the head of the conglomeration of discordant elements which made him their leader in the last campaign. Along with all party leaders Mr. Bryan must know the sweeping victory is due to the enlightened common sense of the voters and to the fact that the more they knew about Bryanism the less they thought of it.

The voters are not ignorant. The Democratic party has gone wrong, or, rather, it remains wrong. The intelligence of the voters accounts for Tuesday's landslide. The people cannot be fooled. The demagogue cannot play a return engagement and meet with success.

Mr. Bryan should have been honest and acknowledged that his defeat is due to the Kansas City platform, to the candidates nominated on that platform, and to the managers of the Democratic campaign. Had he said this, he would not have gone far wrong.

Texas cannot trot in the same class with Pennsylvania when it comes to rolling up political pluralities. Pennsylvania Tuesday had more than 300,000 and the quality is every bit as good as the quantity.

Ohio Democrats carried but 26 of the 88 counties in the state and lost every doubtful county. Perhaps they can figure out some consolation from these figures, but it is doubtful.

Pettigrew proposes to organize a party of his own. Well, Lentz, Altgeld, Bloody Bridles Waite and Cain Harvey would no doubt make acceptable members.

Democrats have suddenly lost all concern about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; and yet the government lives.

Bryan's precinct, ward, city, county and state went Republican and so did McKinley's precinct, ward, city, county and state.

Croker will sail for England next Saturday. He is not to be blamed for wanting to leave the country.

The political sporting event of the next year will be the Croker hunt in New York City.

Mr. Bryan's next literary effort should be entitled "My Second and Last Battle."

There is now an opportunity for David B. Hill to become a party leader.

The defeat of John J. Lentz is glory enough for one campaign.

AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

The Demmycratic papers—they hem, an' haw, an' say,
"The reason why we lost it is somethin' like this way"—
An' then go on explainin', an' makin' excuse,
Along with "if," an' "therefore"—but, lawzy—what's the use?
Us Democrats in Bowersville—when we are done we're did.
We know that all that happened was the Land
Slide
Slid.

Republican newspapers is full o' shouts an' song,
They ooze with glee an' glory, an' headlines ten feet long.
An' yell in big, black letters: "'Twas caused by so-an'-so."
An' show by facts an' figgers just how she had to go.
But, gee-mun-ee! In Bowersville the reason isn't hid—
We know that just what hit us was the Land
Slide
Slid.

The country's just as happy—she's just as good an' grand—
She'll go on just as peaceful, right at the same old stand.
We got no cause to worry about the reason why—
There ain't no use to figger on what has just whizzed by.
My land! Down here in Bowersville, when we are done we're did.
We know that what upset us was, the Land
Slide
Slid.
—Baltimore American.

GAVE A TIP TO THE WRONG MAN

A somewhat unique individual is Professor William C. Stubbs, who has recently been sent by the United States government to Hawaii to study and report upon the system of irrigation which obtains there. He has been for some years the chief of the Louisiana agricultural experiment station, located in Audubon park, New Orleans. Mr. Stubbs is a genial talker, is unassuming in manner, and when superintending the farm work, his dress is decidedly unconventional.

Recently a gentleman and his wife, touring from the north, visited the station, and, seeing a man busy in the field, the husband rather unceremoniously and even brusquely, demanded to be shown over the farm.

The man, with ready courtesy, complied. He pointed out everything worthy of note and seemed wonderfully well informed in all of the many experimental departments. The tourists were secretly amazed by the variety of information possessed by the farm laborer and by the language he used. At length, having shown everything on the place, they turned to go.

In recognition of the services rendered them by their guide, the visitor handed him a quarter, with a patronizing "Here, take this, my man."

"My man's" face lit up with an odd smile, and there was a queer twinkle in his eye, but he pocketed the tip with

GAVE A TIP TO THE WRONG MAN.

thanks. The lady, however, divined that some hidden meaning lay behind that smile and twinkle.

"Perhaps," she said, stammering and blushing, "perhaps we are mistaken—we thought you—well, you know, we took you to be just one of the farm laborers—but—but—now——"

"Pray make no excuses, madam, for your husband's gift. I wish that every visitor to the station were as generous; then perhaps we might be better able to extend the scope of our work. Besides, these clothes and this pipe would disguise anybody. They are the despair of my wife."—Chicago Chronicle.

MARLOWE'S AUTOGRAPH FOR A HALF DOLLAR

The repeated requests made to Miss Julia Marlowe for her autograph have impelled her to adopt a unique plan for limiting them, and at the same time turning them to good account for that worthy charity, the Actors' Fund.

For every autograph she puts upon a card or photograph, or into a book, this charming woman proposes to forward a half dollar to the fund's treasury. This

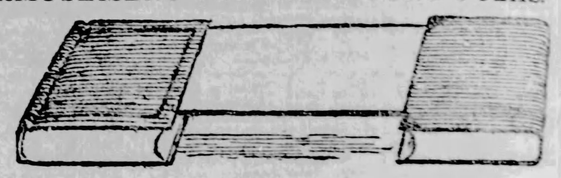
seems only fair. The writing of her signature scores of times, as she has been doing since her present season began, has taken more time and strength than her unknown friends have imagined.

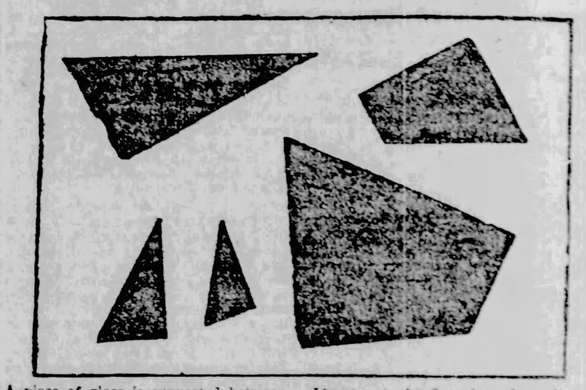
"I am more than willing to be amiable in this matter," says Miss Marlowe, "and have arranged that every half dollar that comes for my autograph shall go to New York accompanied by the name of its sender."

Up to Date.

"What are you writing now, Fraulein Lillienstiel?"
"A novel."
"What's the title?"
"Messalina."
"Historical, I suppose?"
"No, hysterical."—Jugend.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.





A piece of glass is supported between two books by being placed beneath the covers, and underneath it are put little figures cut from tissue paper. If the glass be rubbed with a piece of flannel, the electricity generated will cause the figures to rise and fall, as if in the act of dancing.

If cut out, the five pieces here shown may be formed into a large square, and this square may again be made into two others.

A good plan to make the paper thick enough to avoid bending is to paste them all together on a piece of cardboard before cutting them out.

LOVE AND CIGARETTES.

Young Planter Reagan Found Them Both, Hence This Good Story.

Out of evil good may come. Out of a box of cigarettes, which would ordinarily encourage but an ill-habit, was taken six years ago that which has followed young Wesson Edward Washington Reagan with good influence ever since. It reclaimed him from a whirl of dissipation in Paris. It settled him into an earnest, industrious man. It finally made him a happy bridegroom, whose honeymoon is still in joyful progress.

The picture of a girl!

That is what came out of the box. It was the photograph of pretty, dainty Ella Crawford, of Manchester, Va. Miss Crawford dropped the card in with the cigarettes at the factory, in Richmond, Va., one day in the spring of 1894. Her address was on the back. She told a girl chum what she had done in the spirit of mischief. Then, half fearful, she awaited results, which seemed to her very slow in coming.

Really the results were slow only to her. They began very quickly with the young planter from Ash Flat, Ark., who bought the cigarettes and found the picture at a hotel in Savannah, Ga. Of course this planter was lucky Mr. Reagan.

At first the finder did not mean to let the picture bother him, though it was that of an extremely pretty girl with big eyes and fluffy hair. He lived gaily in Savannah. He went back to Arkansas and took up a round of noisy hospitalities. He journeyed abroad, dipping recklessly into the frolics of the Parisians.

MRS. PLANTER REAGAN

But the face on the photograph was always before him, and finally he came home to hunt for the original.

Miss Crawford had left Manchester. All clues seemed to be lost. Reagan returned to Ash Flat discouraged. But chance was with him. A mutual acquaintance put him on the golf track, an introduction by letter followed.

At first Miss Crawford would not consent to a meeting. She was poor. She feared to disappoint her Arkansas admirer. But time and patience overcame her. She consented to see the young planter. He came, he was more than pleased; he proposed and was accepted.

The wedding took place only a few days ago, and to all appearances the happier couple ever started upon a bridal tour.

HOW I LEARNED TO BE FUNNY

By May Irwin, in the New York Evening World.

MAY IRWIN

My "amiable jocosity, taking songs and clever stage business," to quote the newspapers, are not the result of chance inspiration. They may seem to be the most natural things in the world (and I am glad when they do), but I can assure you they are the reverse of impromptu. I consider myself an acute judge of their comic value on others.

I remember an interview I once had with a newspaper man, which struck fast in my memory on account of the oddity of the first question he flung at me. He: It is all hard work with me. The means by which I bring delight to that portion of the public which admires me are the fruit of the years of study I have experienced in my efforts to succeed on the stage. While I don't fully appreciate the humor of all things which I say, I said: "Miss Irwin, can you tell just how the house is going to take you as you walk down to the footlights and beam full in its face—that is, can you anticipate the explosion when your humor and their appreciation meet suddenly?" Indeed I can; I can see it on all their faces, and, more than that, I can see the people who don't like me.

And it's hard to be funny, too. If you don't believe it, just try it yourself and see. You will find that the art of manufacturing sunshine is not reached through a primrose path. Whatever talent I have in fun-making I owe entirely to the influence of two men—Tony Pastor and Augustin Daly. Their names and the fields in which they have worked are widely separated, but it was at Pastor's where I learned that I possessed a natural perception of humor, and it was at Daly's that I acquired an adeptness in giving it expression. In other words, it was at Pastor's that I learned what might be funny, and it was at Daly's that I learned how to give expression to it so that it would be funny—the style of comedy I was looking for and finally developed.

Her One Desire.

Rube—Well, Mandy, hyar we be in town. Anything ye wanter see, partickler?

Mandy—My land! Rube, I jes' would love ter go through the money market.—Philadelphia Record.

A Hallowe'en Territory Work.

"If I walk backwards and medium and foo stairs in the dark is at any time during land."

"Nonsense; you as sold to manufac- our family surge

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons $1.60
1 dozen teaspoons 2.80
½ dozen tablespoons 2.80
1 dozen tablespoons 5.20
½ dozen knives or forks 2.30
1 dozen knives or forks 4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg) 4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons 2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons 4.60
Sugar shell ..... .75
Butter knife ..... .85
Soup ladle 2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box) 1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known timepieces, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with cheap watches for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch.....$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches 2.25

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

We are now prepared to supply the complete set, second part of, The Parisian Dream City, handsomely bound in flexible covers, all charges prepaid, for only $1.50; or the book and The Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. This offer will be good for 30 days only.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

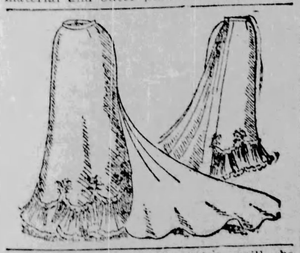
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1907—Patricia Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A simple design for a trained skirt, having three gores and fitted at the hips with darts. The fullness in the back is gathered. The bottom of the skirt is perforated for the scalloped effect. The lining should be cut the full length and faced with the material and outer part cut off for scallops. Silk, woolen and cotton will be found equally desirable for this model.



1935 Amaryl Cloak.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A rather dressy style of wrap is shown in the Amaryl, one of the new long cloaks for girls of six, eight and ten. The Amaryl has a plain one-piece back and double-breasted front. The side-seams are left open about five inches up from the hem, to make walking comfortable in the slight width. A scalloped cape collar fits over the shoulders, while a high turn-over collar finishes the neck. A plain, two-piece coat-sleeve

is used. This stylish coat is fastened with three large buttons. To be really smart, it should be long enough to cover the dress skirt. Any cloaking materials can be used, or a suiting that is lined. In the model tan covert was lined with the same shade of satin. The sleeves and collar were trimmed with black braid.

1901—Lucile Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A stylish design, suitable for many fabrics, and may be high or pointed at the neck. The tight bodice is plain, with a fitted lining, and opens at the back.

The front has a full chemisette set on the lining and a broad crush girdle that goes in at the under arm seams. A deep fichu passes over the shoulders and fastens at the side. A plain half-sleeve is used.

1896—Duval Basque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is one of the very new tailor basque designs. It is short on the hips and curves down in front and back.

The coat collar is plain, and the high straight collar is cut away at the front, the space being filled with a crush collar. This design is suited to any fine or smooth finished material in plain color or mixture. All the seams are pressed open and stitched as in all the new tailor finished gowns. The model shown for the Duval basque is of fine black peau de sole. The tailor binding is of black silk braid, and the buttons of black pearl are set rather far apart. A crush collar of white chiffon finishes the front of the neck. A lining of pearl satin is used.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NUBS OF NONSENSE.

Wig—Before they married she had him clean out of his mind.

Wag—And now he has her clean out of his mind.—Philadelphia Record.

"My, I wish I could get on that committee."

"What committee?"

"Why, the committee appointed to go next week and notify Bryan that he isn't elected."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I am willing to admit," she bitterly cried, "that I was only a poor actress when I married you, but—"

"You were not only a poor actress," the heartless old publicist interrupted, "but you were practically penniless as well."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"The tornado and the typhoon," said the professor at the opening of his lecture, "may be called brothers."

"Wouldn't sisters be the better word?" ventured the little man with the scared eyes, who sat well toward the rear."—Indianapolis Press.

Mabel—So you have broken off the engagement. Have you returned his ring?

Amy—Why, no; that wouldn't be reasonable. Of course I have changed my opinion of George, but I admire the ring as much as ever.—Cassell's.

He Had an Object.

"After I had watched a colored man fishing in a South Carolina brickyard pond for 40 minutes without pulling up his hook," said the traveler, "I asked him if he thought there were any fish there to be caught.

"'No, sah, I reckon not,' he replied.

"'But you seem to be fishing.

"'Yes, sah.'

"I waited 10 minutes for him to explain, but as he did not I finally asked him what particular object he had in view.

"'De oblick, sah,' he repeated, without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole, 'de oblick ob my fishin' fur fish whar dere hain't any is to let de ole woman see dat I hain't got no time to pick up de hoe and work in de truck patch!'"—Washington Post.

RECORD IS BROKEN

McKinley's Plurality on Popular Vote Greatest in Our History.

McKinley's plurality in Republican states 1,454,510
Bryan's lurality in Democratic states 614,120

McKinley's plurality over Bryan 840,390
Highest previous plurality (Grant in 1872) 763,001

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The Times-Herald to-day says:

The plurality of the popular vote secured by William McKinley in his second successful contest for the presidency of the United States far exceeds any that has ever been given a candidate for the office. It tops off his own plurality of 596,749 in 1896 by 243,641 votes, and exceeds that of General Grant in 1872, up to the p resent year the greatest on record, by 77,389 votes.

The Times-Herald yesterday secured from its correspondents in every state in the Union the latest and most accurate estimates available of the popular vote. Though the final count may change the figures slightly, it will make no material difference. The following table may be taken as approximately correct:

	Pluralities—McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	.....	65,000
Arkansas	.....	82,500
California	40,000	.....
Colorado	.....	32,500
Connecticut	26,000	.....
Delaware	4,013	.....
Florida	.....	21,000
Georgia	.....	46,000
Idaho	.....	2,000
Illinois	105,204	.....
Indiana	25,374	.....
Iowa	101,481	.....
Kansas	21,000	.....
Kentucky	.....	8,300
Louisiana	.....	28,644
Maine	26,500	.....
Maryland	14,478	.....
Massachusetts	52,988	.....
Michigan	35,000	.....
Minnesota	69,000	.....
Mississippi	.....	42,500
Missouri	.....	45,000
Montana	.....	11,000
Nebraska	8,670	.....
Nevada	.....	1,150
New Hampshire	22,839	.....
New Jersey	87,692	.....
New York	145,143	.....
North Carolina	.....	20,000
North Dakota	10,000	.....
Ohio	71,000	.....
Oregon	13,500	.....
Pennsylvania	283,257	.....
Rhode Island	13,574	.....
South Carolina	.....	24,600
South Dakota	15,000	.....
Tennessee	.....	30,000
Texas	.....	150,000
Utah	1,750	.....
Vermont	30,147	.....
Virginia	.....	33,939
Washington	7,100	.....
West Virginia	20,000	.....
Wisconsin	105,500	.....
Wyoming	3,500	.....
Total	1,454,510	614,120
McKinley over Bryan	840,390	.....

A glance at the variations in the popular vote for the past 40 years not only discloses facts of great interest at this time, but serves to make more emphatic the wonderful tribute to President McKinley from his countrymen contained in the overwhelming plurality that was given him at the polls last Tuesday.

The plurality of the popular vote secured by President Lincoln at his first election was 491,195. When he ran in 1864 this was decreased to 407,342. The first of the big pluralities, as they are reckoned to-day, was secured by Buchanan in his race against Fremont in 1856. He received 451,491 more votes than his opponent.

Grant's plurality over Seymour in 1868 was 305,458, and four years later running against Greeley, he more than doubled this, obtaining a clear gain of 763,001 votes. This splendid total stood as high water mark from that time to the present week. It has always been the opinion of shrewd politicians that the figure would never be equaled by any future president. They believed that nothing but the spirit of patriotism burning at white heat could bring such an enormous plurality, and saw no war cloud nor vital question of patriotism nor national honor that might cause the voters to pronounce their will so emphatically. When the question came, however, the figures swept Grant's plurality into second place.

The smallest plurality ever given the winner of a presidential race went to Garfield when he beat Hancock in 1880. His plurality was 7,018, but with it he had a majority of 59 electoral votes. When Cleveland was successful over Blaine in 1884 his popular plurality was also very small, 23,005; he had 37 electoral votes to the good. In 1888, when he was beaten by Harrison with a majority of 65 electoral votes, he had a popular plurality of 114,660 votes votes over his successful opponent. In 1892, when he turned the tables on President Harrison, he secured a popular plurality of 393,638 and a majority of 110 electoral votes.

California.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Nearly complete returns show that California has given McKinley and Roosevelt close to 112,283; plurality for McKinley, 38,069. The precincts yet to be heard from gave their vote in 1896 as follows: McKinley, 12,746; Bryan, 15,914. If the average Republican gain is maintained the precincts will swell the plurality for McKinley to 40,000. There is no longer any doubt that California has returned a solid Republican delegation to congress. The Second district elected Samuel D. Woods, while Julius Kahn won in the Fourth and McLachlan in the Sixth.

Both branches of the legislature will be Republican by large majorities. This legislature will choose a United States senator. The Republican plurality in San Francisco, with one precinct missing, is 9,961.

New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 7.—The delayed election district returns as received today continue to increase the Republican pluralities. Essex, Camden and Mercer counties rolled up immense pluralities for the Republicans. Hudson, Hunterdan and Warren alone went Democratic. The house of assembly will remain just as it was a year ago, but the Democrats lost four senators. The Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot of about 40. Six of the eight congressmen will be Republicans, and there is a possibility that the Fourth district, which was credited to the Democrats by the first returns, will be Republican in the corrected vote. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth congressional districts the Republicans scored decisive victories. The Seventh went Democratic.

According to returns received by the Evening News, Joshua S. Salmon, Democrat, for congress, is re-elected in the Fourth district by about 2,200 plurality.

Delaware.

Dover, Del., Nov. 7.—The Delaware legislature is certainly very close as indicated by the returns up to noon. The Republicans are claiming the organization on joint ballot, and say they will elect two United States senators.

The Democrats here say they are apprehensive that Senator Farlow, of Laurel, the Democrat who finally gave his support to Addicks (Rep.) in the last legislative deadlock over the United States senatorship will hold the balance of power in the incoming legislature.

West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 7.—Both state committees have ceased to receive returns, but it is conceded that the Republicans have carried the state. The Republicans claim 15,000 plurality. The legislature will be Republican on joint ballot by 8 or 10.

New York, Nov. 8.—Senator N. B. Scott at Republican national headquarters in this city received a dispatch from West Virginia to-day saying that the legislature will be Republican with fifteen to twenty majority.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—Latest returns from Indiana indicate that the Republicans have carried the state by from 28,000 to 32,000. The Republicans probably have elected eleven of the thirteen congressmen. The legislature is thought to be safely Republican.

North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 7.—Returns are coming in very slowly, but those received seem to indicate a Republican plurality over rather than under 10,000 for McKinley, while the Republican state ticket is elected by a somewhat smaller figure. Wipperman (Dem.) for governor, runs ahead of his ticket, but apparently not enough to win.

South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—Latest returns seem to confirm the claim of the Republican state committee that the state has given McKinley over 10,000 plurality and that the entire Republican state and congressional tickets were elected by safe majorities, while the estimated Republican majority of nearly twenty in the legislature will assure the election of a Republican United States senator.

Iowa.

DesMoines, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Returns from every county in the state which will not be materially changed by the official count, make the vote for McKinley electors, 306,240; for Bryan electors, 207,160; Republican plurality, 99,072. The state ticket runs about the same and all Republican candidates for Congress elected.

Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—Almost complete returns give McKinley a plurality in Nebraska of over 6,000. The Republican state ticket is apparently elected by from 1,500 to 2,000. The Republicans elect congressmen in the First and Second, and the Fusionists in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts. The legislature, the returns on which are not yet completed, will probably stand: Senate—Republicans, 16; Fusionists, 16; vacant, 1. House—Republicans, 51; Fusionists, 49.

Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 9.—Unofficial returns from all the counties give McKinley 23,835 plurality; Stanley, Rep., for governor, 19,469 plurality.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—Republicans now claim the election of G. W. Wheatley to Congress from the Third district by a plurality of ten, without the vote of the soldiers now serving in the Philippines, which, they say, will be largely for him. This gives the Republicans a solid delegation in Congress, as follows:

At-large, Charles F. Scott; First district, Charles Curtis, re-elected; Second district, J. D. Bowersock, re-elected; Third district, G. W. Wheatley, elected; Fourth district, J. M. Miller, re-elected; Fifth district, W. A. Calderhead, re-elected; Sixth district, W. A. Reeder, re-elected; Seventh district, Chester I. Long, re-elected.

Colorado.

Denver, Nov. 10.—The Rocky Mountain News to-day prints practically complete returns from every county in the state in the vote for Presidential electors and governor. The figures show that Bryan's plurality is 28,385, which will be slightly increased by the few precincts not received. Orman's plurality over Goudy is 22,722, which will likely be slightly increased.

Compared with 1896, the Bryan vote fell off about 41,000, while the McKinley vote increased about 64,000.

Montana.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 8.—Complete returns show that the next legislature will be composed of 53 Clark Democrats, 53 Republicans, 8 Daly Democrats and 1 Populist. Bryan's plurality will be about 8,000, while Toole, for governor, and the rest of the Clark Democratic state ticket, including congressman and associate justice supreme court, are elected by 7,400.

Bryan carried the state four years ago by over 33,000.

Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 9.—Out of probably 50,000 votes cast in the state, 44,340 have been heard from on President. The figures stand: Bryan, 22,753; McKinley, 21,581. Bryan's majority, 1,172.

The legislature stands 28 Republicans to 42 fusionists. There are several seats in doubt, but the fusionists will have a large majority after they are settled.

Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Complete unofficial returns from the state show the total vote for President to have been:

McKinley, 593,023; Bryan, 497,930; plurality, 95,093. The plurality of Yates, Republican, for governor, is 65,114.

Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—It is figured here by those who have kept close watch of the contest for the control of the next legislature that the two branches will line up as follows:

House of Representatives—Quay Republicans, 106; anti-Quay Republicans and Fusionists, 53; Democrats, 43; total, 204. According to these figures, the Quay Republicans have only three votes above the 103 necessary to organize the House.

Senate—Quay Republicans, 25; anti-Quay Republicans, 12; Democrats, 13. Total, 50. This would make the Senate a tie as between Quay and anti-Quay and creates an interesting situation as regards the organization of the body and the disposition of what the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans may consider partisan legislation and gubernatorial appointments.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—With scattered precincts in various counties of the state to hear from, Maryland's plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt in yesterday's contest was 14,146, with a probability that the official count will swell the total to 15,000 or more. Besides placing Maryland's eight electoral votes in the McKinley column, a solid Republican delegation to the 57th congress was elected with handsome majorities. The members-elect, with their probable majorities follow:

First district, William H. Jackson, 1,427; Second district, A. A. Blakeney, 754; Third district, Frank C. Wachter (re-elected), 2,033; Fourth district, Chas. E. Schirm, 1,715; Fifth district, Sidney E. Mudd (re-elected), 4,015; Sixth district, George A. Pearre (re-elected), 3,541. Josiah L. Kerr, Republican, nominated to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-sixth congress caused by the resignation of Governor Smith, was also elected, but by a reduced majority.

Missouri for Bryan.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7.—While complete returns have not been received up to 9 a. m., it appears probable that Bryan and Dockery, Democratic nominee for governor, have carried the state by reduced pluralities. No complete figures can be given for some time.

St. Louis gave a good majority for the world's fair amendments and reports from all over the state indicate there was no opposition to speak of. This insures the holding of the Louisiana Purchase exposition here in 1903.

Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Marcus A. Smith, of Tucson, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress is elected by a majority of 955 over Murphy, the Republican candidate.

Utah.

Salt Lake, Nov. 7.—9 a. m.—It is estimated that the Republicans have carried Utah by 4,000 majority for both the presidential and state tickets. Incomplete returns from 16 out of 27 counties in the state give McKinley, 22,240; Bryan, 20,463.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 7.—The vote of Massachusetts, returns having been received from every city and town, is as follows: McKinley, 239,495; Bryan, 156,507.

Vote for governor: Crane, 219,829; Paine, 121,158.

The Republicans elected ten out of thirteen congressmen, and the present delegation remains politically unchanged. The Republicans made heavy gains in the state legislature, getting one more senator and a net gain in the lower house of 25.

The senate of 1901 will stand: Thirty-two Republicans and eight Democrats, while the house will be: One hundred and seventy-eight Republicans, 59 Democrats and Social Democrats.

Oregon.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 8.—Complete returns from all but three small counties in the state give McKinley a plurality of 14,225.

Washington's Vote.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 9.—Based on returns from four-fifths of the total vote of Washington, McKinley has a plurality of 11,304.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—The situation in Kentucky to-day may be summed up as follows: The Democrats claim the election of the whole ticket; the Republicans claim that if Mr. Yerkes, candidate for governor, is beaten, it will be done by unfair means. The few party leaders still in the city refuse to alter their claims, the Democrats placing Beckham's plurality close to 5,000, and the Republicans pinning their faith on the official count, which begins in each county to-day. This official count, the Republicans assert, will bring to the front hundreds of ballots not yet reported. The unreported vote of Casey county, which is practically conceded to the Republicans, and one missing precinct in Metcalfe county, claimed by the Republicans by 53 plurality, are expected to-day, but will probably have no material effect on the result as the figures now stand.

WILL BE CONTESTED.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10.—Congressman-elect Kitchen (Dem.) has been informed that his election from the Fifth district will be contested.

THE NEW CABINET.

Speculations As to the Changes to Take Place on March 4th.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is the only one of President McKinley's cabinet who is certain to retain his position during Mr. McKinley's second administration. All the others, if they consulted their own inclinations, would retire, and the only thing that will prevent a wholesale depletion of the president's council board will be the interposition of the chief magistrate himself.

Secretary Hay is ready to resign his portfolio at the present moment, not because of any unpleasant relations with the president, but simply because he is tired of public life. The criticisms aimed against him on the score of his alleged pro-Boer sympathies are said to have been deeply felt by him, and this no doubt adds to his desire to re-enter private life. He is wealthy and his place in society is assured, whether he be the "premier" or simply a plain American citizen. Mr. McKinley will certainly have to cast about for a new attorney general. Mr. Griggs came to Washington chiefly at the solicitation of his old friend, the late Vice President Hobart, and sacrificed $75,000 a year from the practice of law in doing so. He now wants to retire from the head of the department of justice.

Secretary of War Root is desirous of relinquishing the arduous duties of his position. He is in anything but good health, and, like Mr. Griggs, could make from five to ten times as much money at the practice of his profession. Mr. McKinley, however, places great reliance on the great New York lawyer, and will assuredly leave no stone unturned to retain his services.

Secretary Long is heartily tired of his post in the navy department, and it is probable that all the persuasion of the president will be unable to change his present determination to quit the cabinet. His retirement would furnish perhaps the only means by which Postmaster General Smith could be persuaded to remain among the president's advisers. Mr. Smith's friends say that he wishes to step aside altogether, and will certainly do so unless the naval portfolio, which would be in the nature of a promotion, is offered him.

If the slightest opposition is made from any quarter to Secretary Gage's continuing as the chief of the treasury department he will refuse to continue in office. The president is understood to be warmly in favor of his remaining. Mr. Gage could make as a banker ten times as much money as he is now receiving in salary, and doubtless this will have some influence in determining his decision.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock is neglecting business interests by staying in Washington, but he is likely to hold his position for at least a portion of the second administration.

As to Secretary Wilson, he likes his work, in which he has been very successful, and Mr. McKinley will be very glad to number him among his next term's councilors.

All the present cabinet members will, of course, tender their resignations on March 4 next, but this will be but a perfunctory act.

MICHIGAN'S NEW GOVERNOR.

COL. AARON T. BLISS.
Republican Governor-Elect in Michigan.

Col. Aaron T. Bliss, the governor-elect of Michigan, is a native of New York, having been born in Smithfield, Madison county, that state, May 22, 1837. During the winters of his boyhood he attended the district school and in the summers worked on the farm. At 17 he entered the employ of Burhuns & Bliss, merchants, remaining with the firm until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. October 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York cavalry, and was made a lieutenant upon the reorganization of the regiment. After the second battle of Bull Run, he was promoted to a captaincy. Col. Bliss remored to Saginaw, Mich., and entered the lumber business. Later he became a manufacturer. He was elected to congress in 1888. He served as alderman of Saginaw a number of terms, and was a state senator for one term. Col. Bliss was elected department commander of the Michigan G. A. R. in 1897.

Quick Colds

You know what they are. They come upon you with hardly a moment's notice. But they are slow to leave: that's the trouble. Unless you do the right thing they hang on for weeks. Why not send them off? You can do it quickly with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It often cures in a night.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

FROM TO PURE! HEALTHFUL!!

Huyler's

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

30 DAYS TRIAL FREE

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery—Every Weak, Nervous, or Enfeebled Man Should Give it a Test.

Will Be Sent Free on Thirty Days' Trial so All May Experience the Wonderful Sensation of Restored Vigor Without Cost.

GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

A well-known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as impotency or lost manhood is due to paralysis of the nerves. As it requires a vigorous condition of the nerves to control the muscles, the professor has found a wonderful power that instantly awakens the nerves and thus restores complete muscular strength. He says: The marvelous power exerted by recent additions and improvements to my electric belt and appliances induces me to send it on 30 days' free trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that the wearer will gladly pay the small price asked after the 30 days' trial.

To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment, and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it for 30 days and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial.

I receive the most wonderful testimonials day after day. Rev. S. F. Stephens, of Derry Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa., says it cured him of a terrible disease, that had deprived him of happiness. His nerves were in a bad condition of weakness, but in three days after putting on the belt and suspensory he felt wonderfully improved and now has the full strength and vigor of every member of the body.

Geo. A. Johnson, Box 12, Painted Post, N. Y., says that while he never practiced excess except when young he found himself at 40 a prematurely old man, but the belt and suspensory have completely restored him.

J. V. Spencer, of Grafton, W. Va., says he spent hundreds of dollars in medicines and the old styles of electric belts so widely advertised, but received no benefit. Although 56 years old and for 12 years a sufferer of lost manhood my belt cured him sound and well and he is now strong and vigorous.

A. Zahlhaus, of Sharpsburg, Pa., wore my belt and suspensory for unhealthy organs and emissions and has regained perfect strength and health.

Geo. R. Makley, of Oneonta, N. Y., states that after trying everything he could find without any benefit, he tried one of my belts and appliances and was cured of varicocele, general debility and lack of nerve force and vigor. He gained eight pounds in 35 days and would not take one hundred dollars for belt if I could not get another.

John B. Bardsley, of Gunnison, Colo., says the belt and suspensory have entirely cured him and he will gladly explain what his trouble was to all who care to inquire as he is very much much enthused by his recovery.

S. L. Fry, of Redding, Iowa, says the belt saved his life and he will gladly tell other sufferers his experience.

Hundreds of others write in the same grateful manner and should the reader desire to write to any of these gentlemen please send a stamp for reply.

Do not fail to write at once to Prof. A. Chrystal, 1842 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man wear his new and marvelous belt and suspensory for 30 days and try it fully at his expense before spending a cent for it. Remember giving the belt a trial if you are not perfectly satisfied return it to us, it costs you nothing to try it.

Write to-day before you forget it.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $4.80
Decorated 5.60

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 9½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free;

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 12, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped direct from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhat more to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

MAINE MONUMENT.

New York, Nov. 9.—Gen. James Grant Wilson, chairman of the committee on site and design of monument to the sailors who perished in the Maine disaster and the soldiers who died in the Spanish-American war, announces that the committee to-day, after examining 43 submitted designs, selected as the best three in the first competition those of the following: Austin Hays, sculptor, associated with Donn Barber, architect; O. Pierotti, sculptor, associated with H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, and George Julian Zolnayz, sculptor, associated with Joseph Henry Freedlander, architect.

The fund for this monument to the men of the Maine, which amounts to $100,000 cash in hand, was raised by the New York Journal.

Since the completion of the fund the sculptors of the country have been engaged in preparing the models. The monument is to be erected in New York city. The three designs selected to-day will be worked out in greater detail by the successful competitors and then the winning design will be selected.

MONITOR ARKANSAS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—Governor Dan W. Jones, of Arkansas, accompanied by his family and staff and state officers and their families, and C. G. Warner, vice president of the Missouri Pacific, and party, passed through this city to-day en route to Newport News, where the new monitor Arkansas will be christened by Miss Bobbie Newton Jones, the governor's daughter, next Saturday morning.

$5.85 "17 JEWELED" RAILROAD SPECIAL

ELL'S cures RHEUMATISM and kindred pains. Try it once and you'll swear by it. Special offer for introduction. If your druggist is out of it send for a fifty cent bottle at once to the Ell's Company, 19 Union Square, New York. Canadian Office, Windsor, Ontario. The most desperate cases are relieved.

Wanted FARMERS' SONS with ... to work ... Farm stock and fair education, to work in an office for part or all the year round. ... Branch offices of the association ... are being established in all parts of the ... Apply at once for ... and ... THE BLADE ... DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.

FREE TO LADIES ... CANNOT FAIL ... PARALYSIS ... DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD ... FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Found Out.

He—Will you marry me, Eveline?

She—Sir!

He—Rejected again!

She—Certainly. I only wanted to see whether you were in earnest or not.—Harlem Life.

ABOUT THE FIRST CLUB WOMAN.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The first club woman in the United States!

I wonder what she would say to-day if she could walk into some of the assemblies of bright women and hear every subject, no matter what it may be, whether of politics, religion, sociology or what not, discussed without fear or favor.

This first leader of a club was Mistress Anne Hutchinson, who lived in the old colonial days, and was possessed of so much wit, brilliancy, wisdom and magnetism that she was able to stir the whole of Boston town into such a ferment that it took a weary time for it to subside, and after great agitation on the part of the ministers with whom she had come in conflict.

I have just been reading a vivid story of these passages in her life told by Geraldine Brooks in her recent book about Colonial Dames and Her Daughters. I seemed to see the bright faced little woman with her dark eyes glowing with earnestness, while she talked to the dames gathered around her of the errors in the preaching of the ministers in the Massachusetts Bay colony, as compared with the teachings of the Rev. John Cotton, the non-conformist, whom she, with her family, had followed from England that he might give them strength and inspiration.

Twice a week these women came to Mistress Anne to hear her set forth her opinions upon those things which were then deemed far beyond their criticism. In spite of that, however, "many heads framed in the Puritan caps of those colonial days were seen nodding in agreement with the speaker," for, in truth, the same spirit looking to freedom of thought, which animated the fathers, husbands and brothers, leading them to cross the ocean to unknown lands, throbbed in the hearts of the women who came with them, albeit it rarely found spoken expression.

It must be confessed that much of the religious talk of those distant years sounds like a meaningless jargon of words to most people in these days. Possibly Mistress Anne knew what she meant when she told her listeners in her description of the difference between Mr. Cotton's sermons and those of other ministers, that "he preaches not a covenant of works, but of grace, and they, having not a seal of the spirit, are no able ministers of the New Testament," since it appears to have produced much argument, and finally stirred up a feeling of intense resentment in the ministers which brought Mistress Anne to grief.

"The life of these colonial dames and daughters of Anne Hutchinson's day," writes this author, "was wofully limited, and it is not surprising that those first Boston women in the absence of all pleasant social gatherings, knowing nothing of newspapers, libraries, or daily mail, found these semi-weekly gatherings most attractive; they must surely have enjoyed the freedom of thought and speech, the questioning and objecting practiced at their meetings, and perhaps, too, they were fascinated by that spice of danger which they realized entered into their criticisms of men, then supreme in control."

I think we can all sympathize with the pleasure they had in thus "questioning and objecting," for if there is any one desire common to mortals, it is that of doing what is forbidden to them to do. For the greater part, however, in those days, this desire on the part of women was curbed, and it only had vent in a small way at Mistress Hutchinson's club meetings.

By and by the subject of the disputations crept out into the community, and the followers of this free-spoken woman went to church "in a spirit of criticism." And now we are told something occurred, which to-day calls a smile to our faces, but then it required much courage, and meant a great deal. Some of the enthusiasts would rise when a preacher they disapproved of occupied the pulpit, and "contemptuously turning their backs" walk out of the meeting house. It was the first effort of women in the New World to think independently, and as Charlotte Perkins Stetson has said:

To think new—it takes a courage grim
As led Columbus over the world's rim.
To think it cost some courage. And to go—
Try it. It taxes every power you know.

This first club woman of America by her thinking "new" aroused a tempest—which swept Boston and the surrounding country. We are told that at last she was summoned to appear before the court to answer to charges brought against her. It is easy to picture this little, resolute woman, still young in years, going over the Charles river to the Cambridge meeting house, swept by the cold winds of a late November. "She might almost read a prophecy in its bitterness, but she set her face resolutely against it and her firmly closed lips showed that she was bracing herself for the ordeal." An ordeal indeed! As we see her standing there before her accusers, with every sent filled by curious spectators, "under fire of hostile glances and scolding words of those about her," with her "slight, delicate frame and sensitive face," we cannot help wondering how it chanced that none came forward to defend. It is true that history says John Cotton spoke in her favor, but it is also true that later, when in burning words, she told the story of miraculous visions, he turned against the woman whose faith and trust in his preaching above that of all others had been her undoing, and "was foremost in the pursuit of the heretics and heresies for which Anne Hutchinson was responsible."

The Massachusetts records say she was banished on account of her revelations and excommunicated for a lie. The real trouble lay in the fact that she was too brilliant and too progressive and so she was driven away from Boston town to find a home elsewhere.

I am glad to have read again this oft told story, for it presents in the intolerance of those who meant to be just and true, a vivid contrast to the present, when none can be banished for opinion's sake. Women may gather together without any "spice of danger," and discuss every subject under the sun. It is true that shafts of ridicule and some severe criticism may be directed against them, but those are harmless. Meanwhile woman's clubs hold within themselves an almost unlimited power of good.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

RETROSPECT.

The September Bookman includes in its list of poems a group of verses, written by Mr. Herbert Muller Hopkins. The following are the lines:

'Tis not the burden of my sin
That binds my soul in dumb distress,
But that my heart is cold within:
I would I had sinned more—or less.

For while to-night I walk alone,
With flaring torch among the tombs,
I read the lines the years have strown,
Above their dark and silent rooms.

I see the lessons I have learned
As epitaphs upon the soul,
The ashes of the fires that burned,
The shadow of the unwon goal.

I've learned to put the purpose by,
In fear of cold and loneliness—
Too steep the road, the prize too high—
I've learned to wait and acquiesce.

Thus for a space I linger yet,
And watch the slowly dying light;
A little while I must forget,
And sleep the sleep of yesternight.

THE... Cozy Corner..

"A Weary, Discouraged and Angry Woman" has sent a letter to the Cozy Corner, in which she complains bitterly of things that cannot be helped, and finds fault with the life that is hers by her own choice, but which has not proved as pleasant as she anticipated. She blames her husband, children and all of her relations for the existing state of affairs and appeals to the readers of The Blade for their opinion as to what she ought to do.

While there is no doubt but that she has a hard time, and that the readers of the "Corner" would be very sorry for her if they could read her letter, the question arises, could any one help her if it was published? An outsider cannot be an impartial judge of family matters, and it would depress many a sensitive woman to read of troubles that she could not relieve. So, from no lack of sympathy, the letter will be laid aside, and later on when this "season of trial" shall have passed (and we know such times will pass away) the writer will be glad that no one but the discreet editor has heard the moan she made.

Strangely enough, the same mail brought the following letter from one whose troubles are equally sad, though of another kind. She signs her letter "Forewarned":

I am not, as a general thing, at all superstitious, but for some time have had the feeling that I should not live much longer. While I trust that I am prepared to die, I am worried beyond measure as to what will become of my family in such an event. My husband and children are so entirely dependent upon my care that I feel sure they would die without me. In my church I should be greatly missed as I have been one of the few upon whom the heavy burden of the societies has always been placed. With school and club work it is the same; I have taken an active interest in all and it would be difficult, I think, to fill my place.

I do not mean to be egotistical, but mention these things so you will understand my anxiety, and advise me how I can prepare my friends for the change that I foresee is soon to come.

This friend is probably suffering from an attack of accute indigestion, which will account for her "premonitions," and she should see a reliable physician at once. If she is "prepared to die," she will not hesitate to trust the future welfare of her family in the hands of One who would not remove her from the world unless the proper time had arrived when she could be spared.

The only way in which she can "prepare" her friends for the change she anticipates will be to withdraw from so much public work and to let her husband and children learn to depend more upon themselves while she is still with them. That would be a very good idea whether or not she dies. Doubtless they would be more than willing to relieve her of many of her cares.

It may be a help to her at this time to read the following lines, which are good for us all to consider when we feel as if we should be greatly missed from the world:

Come now! cheer up an' have a cup o' tea!
Things ain't so hard's you make 'em out to be.
Be happy while you can; time ain't so long
But what it soon must end fer you an' me.

Some wants the earth. Yes; and there do be some
That's everlastin' wantin' Kingdom Come—
You hang to what you've got, an' leave the rest
To them as ain't contented here at hum.

You nee'n 'ter think the worl's a-goin' ter know
About it, when you quit this earth below;
There's several others died sence Time began,
An' likely others will keep doin' so.

STORY OF A JOURNEY.

After so much sadness among the friends in Cosy Corner it is refreshing to read a letter like this one from "E. S. P.", giving an account of a journey from Ohio to Arizona, and proving that some pleasure may be found (if one is looking for it) even in the midst of much inconvenience:

I arrived here safe and sound on Saturday morning, at 2:40, very tired as you can imagine, having been traveling since the previous Tuesday at 5:50 a. m.

There was not a chair car all the way to Kansas City and owing to the "Home Seekers'" excursions, travel was heavy, and the cars were jammed. From St. Louis to Kansas City we were packed like sardines in a box; but everything comes to an end, and so did the night in that horrid car.

The crowd in the Union depot at Kansas City was a sight to behold. I waited there for three hours, and after having a good wash, and a cup of tea, watched the crowd; it was like a nest of ants, or a bee-hive.

Some were eating their lunches, others making their toilets; mothers were combing their children's hair; babies were crying, and every time a train was called, women rushed frantically to the gate, jabbing one another with their umbrellas, telescopes and "things," only to be turned back.

At last my train was called; the "Santa Fe, for Topeka, La Junta, etc., track No. 2." To track No. 2 I went and found the Union Pacific train there. A mob of folks were trying to get on the train, but were turned back. Colored porters leaned against their respective "sleepers," with closed eyes, refusing to say a word.

I approached a conductor, who, as soon as he saw me coming, dropped his arms, shut his eyes, and looked as if he would collapse. I said:

"I know women are an awful nuisance, but I must bother you with one question; where is the Santa Fe train?"

He opened his eyes, gave me a roguish look, and said: "Madam, I have been married thirty years, and am well used to being bothered. Stand where you are out of the way of the trucks and when this train pulls out, the Santa Fe will pull in."

So I set my telescope down and waited; but that train would not pull out, and I soon found myself nearly alone. From another conductor, I learned that the Santa Fe was at Track 3, and there I found a monster train with people trying to get on, but finding no room. There were about two dozen of us standing on the platform. Presently the engine was detached from the train and steaming off somewhere, returned with more cars. One of these was a tourist car, and into it I climbed, deposited my impedimentia in section 3, and felt like singing:

"Now safely moored, my perils o'er," etc.

I could not have selected a better time for traveling. When I was on the Santa Fe, in '84, it was mid-winter; snow on the ground; short days, and for the most part, skies that were cold and grey. This time we had brilliant sunshine, and the country—even sandy, sterile New Mexico and Arizona—was beautiful in its autumn dress.

The tints were wonderful. On some trees could be seen all shades of green and yellow; green below, flaming gold at the top; and the reds and crimsons were gorgeous. I have sometimes thought that my artist friends painted the colors in too "heavy" or too high, but after seeing the Colorado hillsides in their fall garb, I can believe anything.

I was glad to be among my old acquaintances, the hills and mountains, some of them with their snow caps on. I had to drop into poetry like Silas Wegg, only he was original; I was not; Wordsworth was good enough for me! As I lay in my berth looking at the stars, I thought of his lines on the youth whose: "Daily teachers had been woods and rills, The silence that is in the starry skies, The sleep that is among the lonely hills."

There were all sorts and conditions of men in the car. Poor wheezy asthmatics, who, too ill to sit up, and too much choked to lie down, had to inhale from a flume to assist their breathing. There was a consumptive man who seemed half dead, and his big, healthy wife waited on him as on an infant.

There was a young mother with two tots. I thought they were twins, but she said there was nearly a year's difference! The eldest was not three years old; of course they would run around, and when the train jolted or started up they got banged about, and the air was filled with music. What, with attending to their various wants and kissing the hurt places to make them well, the poor mother had her hands full. She left us in the middle of the night. The stopping of the train wakened me, and I heard the scuffling of hasty feet, but as there was no yelling, I supposed both babies were asleep.

My neighbors on one side were an old man and his wife; the first morning it was fun to hear them at getting-up time. "Well," said she, "the night's gone and we haven't had no accident; it's more than I expected. Yes, I've slep' some, but I'm stiff; I couldn't turn over. It isn't like home."

"How could you expect it, Mother?" asked her better half.

Of course we saw lots of "noble red men"—dirty looking things—and Mexicans. We passed a village of adobe huts, and at most of the doors stood the swarthy mistress of the house with her hair hanging about her face, watching the train go by. I thought how blessed she was! To have nothing else to do, no preserving, no canning nor pickling, nor studying of Butterick's fashion plates!

We had a break-down a few miles from where my train was snowed up in '84. We were rounding a curve and from my window I was watching the two engines as they puffed and toiled up the heavy grade, when there was a great jolt and clatter, and we were at a standstill. All the train men got off, and most of the passengers. There was a big commotion and we found that some coupling irons had broken and we had left a car behind on the track.

In a ravine on one side of us was a corral with a lot of ponies, and close by, a number of Mexicans, some of whom came to see what was the matter. Then they went to the ponies and began to hitch them together. Said my neighbor, the old lady, "They are going to hitch them ponies to the train to help pull us up hill."

I kept quiet, but I thought it would take some hundreds of ponies, and more kicking and cursing than even those Mexicans were capable of, to take us around and up the hill!

After a great deal of shouting, clanking of irons, and backing up and down, the car was hitched on and we started again. We were soon in a tunnel; I was glad we had broken down before we had entered its jaws, and I guess that others were glad too! We had no more mishaps, but we were behind time all the way.

For miles before I left the train it was like riding through a beautiful park only there was no grass. There were fine fir trees on each side of us, and all around the "Everlasting Hills." Then we went through a wonderful canyon, and were at Ash Fork, where I got off. When I saw the depot I was glad the train was five hours late, for it was better to be in the sleeper than to sit in that waiting-room.

In an hours' time I was on a south bound train for Phenix. Such a tedious ride. It lasted for nine hours, and as it was dark I could see nothing of the country through which we were going. I was thankful when I reached my journey's end, and found my friends waiting for me.

The air here is delightful, quite warm in the daytime, and cool at night. I have not yet seen the town by daylight, but on Sunday evening we went to the band concert at the City Hall plaza. I seemed to be in some foreign place, everything was so strange; the crowd—a high mix—moving about under the palm and umbrella trees. There were "swells" and "cowboys," one woman in a white satin dress and shoes; little children spreading their skirts and dancing to the music. Of course, there were the usual number of peanut, pop-corn and candy stands, and an old man was cooking and selling French waffles.

I felt uncomfortable and out of place. Perhaps my Puritan instincts came to the front, but, at any rate, I was glad to get away. On our way home we passed a place in which the Salvation Army was "holding the fort," while on the next corner, in a negro meeting house, a mighty shouting was going on. We stood for a moment by the open window and heard one sister make some of her "wants and wishes known."

"Lawd bless us to-night; Lawd bless us ter-morrer; bless the quarterly meetin' next week," etc.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

"A Bride Elect" sends a long list of inquiries relating to her trousseau, which are answered in full for the benefit of others to whom the information may be useful, even though they may not be brides. She commences her letter with an apology for the "trouble" she is making. This is quite unnecessary, as it is no trouble, but a pleasure to answer any and all inquiries sent by our friends.

First, it is impossible to tell "just exactly" what will be required for a wedding outfit, as much depends upon the future surroundings and mode of life If one is to board, or to entertain very much, a more expensive wardrobe should be provided than for a quieter life. A good supply of underwear would be a necessity under any circumstances. A short skirt and jacket for rainy days; a nice street suit, a suit for church and for calling, with one or two house dresses and one evening dress, will be enough to begin with, especially with the addition of two or three dainty morning jackets and an extra, fancy waist for evening wear.

It goes without saying that a lady will provide a supply of good underwear. If the wool vests are uncomfortable, as they are to some, the silk can be substituted at a very small increase of price, and they are so very pretty in white, cream, dainty pinks and blues.

In making muslin underwear, cambric should be used for petticoats, long-cloth for drawers, and nain-sook for night-gowns. Corset covers are made of fine cambric and lawn.

For trimming these, lace is much to be preferred to embroidery. The linen torchon is used on the garments that will be subjected oftenest to the tender mercies of the laundress and a finer grade on the ruffles. Six changes are none too many and unless one is limited in their expenses, more are desirable.

Cloth and flannel bodies were never so popular as this season. They are made in a great variety of designs and will suit every form. The blouse fronts are used to some extent by slender persons, but the favorite style is the straight line from bust to waist. These waists are made very plain for morning wear, for afternoon there is a touch of dressiness given by the addition of lace collars and fichus, bands of silk and flannel stitched on in various designs and rows of machine stitching. Many tiny buttons are used on these waists, giving them a very chic appearance.

There is an imitation French flannel that costs much less than the real article, but which resembles it very closely, and which makes up beautifully for wrappers, Kimonas and waists for morning wear. This comes in all the dainty colors and patterns, and has nothing of the cheap look that many imitation goods have.

Many of the house gowns this season are very picturesque, with long loose draperies, while others are severely plain, each woman wearing that which best becomes her face and figure.

As our "Bride Elect" says she is short and rather stout, she should not have among her dresses one of black satin, as there is no other that will so accentuate her size. The same suggestion will prevent her from purchasing a three-quarters length coat, no matter how fashionable it may be. A short jacket, trimmed with fur, will be the most elegant wrap for her, unless she can afford one of the fur.

These are made in all the fashionable furs and often in a combination of two, Ermine being used for borders, or a vest, with seal skin or sable. There are also for those to whom money is no object, very elegant capes of Ermine, trimmed with jeweled bands and ornaments, but, after all, those are not as pretty as some dark furs, and only are approved by a certain class on account of their great cost, which makes them exclusive.

FOUR WAYS OF SERVING OYSTERS

A young wife bought an oyster plant and
set it out to grow.
Quoth she: "'Twill please my husband,
who does love oysters so!
And when the oyster season comes I'll
go out every day
And pick a bushel basketful, without a
cent to pay.
Oh, he shall sup on Saddle Rocks, for
which he has a craze,
Or Natives, Blue Points, Shrewsburys, or
even Rockaways.
And he will be so graceful and full of
joy to see
How very economical his little wife can
be."—Life

For dinner, for supper, for luncheon, or for "something hot" when we return from a lecture or the theatre, there is nothing better or more easily prepared than oysters in some form. Stewed or fried they appeal to the appetite as nothing else can. Since the Indians first presented them to the Pilgrims they have been in high favor and are found in the place of honor on all great occasions.

Although oyster soup is too rich to be served before a heavy dinner, it is often found as a first course and here is given an excellent recipe for making it:

Royal Oyster Soup.

Melt in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and blend with it one tablespoonful of flour; when perfectly smooth add one cupful of milk, one pint of cream and a seasoning of salt and pepper. When hot, put into this one quart of oysters and cook just long enough for the edges to curl. Pour this on the well beaten volks of five eggs and add one quart of boiling hot bouilion made from veal or mixed meat.

Oyster Salad.

Heat the oysters in their own liquor with a spoonful of strong vinegar added, until they are plump, but do not allow them to cook. When cold, drain and add half as much shaved celery as you have oysters. Moisten with a mayonnaise, or a cream dressing and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Panned Oysters on Toast.

For half a dozen people make six squares of toast and place them where they will keep hot. Clean and drain one pint of solid oysters, put them in a frying pan with three tablespoonfuls of butter and cook until the edges curl. Add a seasoning of salt and pepper, pour over the squares of toast and serve immediately.

From Table Talk we take the following recipe for

Oyster Toddle.

Dice one-fourth of a pound of salt pork and cook slowly till well tried out. Add one pint of sliced, raw potatoes; cover and cook in the fat till tender. Pour in one pint of hot milk and cook five minutes; thicken with one tablespoonful of flour and one-half spoonful of butter rubbed together. Add one and a half pints of washed oysters, salt and pepper to taste and remove from the fire as soon as the edges of the oysters begin to curl. Serve with broken hard-tack or crackers.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

For October,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a German humorist and a sentimentalist of the greatest singularity, called by his countrymen "The Unique." He was born at Wursiedel, Bavaria, March 21, 1763. While he was attending the gymnasium at Hof, his father died, burdened with debts; nevertheless he went to the university at Leipzig in 1780 to study theology. His studies were never systematic, and he was not deeply read in any single branch of learning, but he carried in his head, or in his note-books, a vast confused miscellany of facts. The English satirists, Pope, Swift and Young, were special favorites with him.

He was always poor, gaining a bare livelihood by teaching private pupils, but personally he was a great favorite, one brilliant woman actually seeking to obtain a divorce in order that she might wed him, while another committed suicide because he could not return her passion for him. He married Caroline Mayer of Berlin, in 1801, and died November 14, 1825. Some of his works have been translated into English by Carlyle, who also wrote two admirable essays on his life, writings and genius.

AUNTY DATE.

2.—WORD PI.

The poet said: "Sad tongue words might have been sadder, but it seems still it is not to be saddest of all, these are me or it out to it of the pen ought."

ELFA.

3.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—One that went up with Ezra from Babylon.
2.—A city of Canaan.
3.—A man of the tribe of Benjamin.
4.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A right-angled trapezium has the two sides about the right-angle equal, one of the equal sides being the base, and the side opposite the base equals 24 rds. From the extremity of the base a line parallel to the other equal side extends to the opposite side, and from the point of contact to the right angle, the diagonal measures 30 rds. Now the parallel line, multiplied by the base, equals 432 sq. rds. How many sq. rds. in the trapezium?

A. FAUL.

5.—QUERY.

Under what circumstances was the war ship "Bon Homme Richard" given the name by John Paul Jones?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes like a Christian!"

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Hallowe'en Puzzles.

1.—Jack O'Lantern.
2.—"Take some merry boys and girls, apples, nuts, candy, etc. Beat the nuts good, mix with giggles and jokes, and stir till midnight. It is fun!"
3.—Evil spirits.
4.—Words forming square; gate, arid, time, Eden.
5.—Hall-o-ween.
6.—1—Because you (ewe) will be reflected there. 2—Because his gait (gate) is gone.

Chat.

W. P. E. takes the banner for October. Pauline and W. A. Hoyt standing even for second honors, and Illi Nois third.

The last named Puzzler says that housecleaning duties have delayed her letters, which, probably accounts for her fall in rank.

R. Davis gives this solution for the problem of October 25, asking "How near right am I?"

"Square the diameter of the sphere, divide by 3, extract the sq. rt. and we have the length or width of the required cube."

Me says: "A. A. Henley should certainly rise and explain where he gets in the 6th cube in the second and fourth segments. It seems to me that these are the upper and lower tiers of the inscribed cube, 8x8x1, that these tiers contain each 8 cu. ins. I must repeat that if any cubes can be cut in excess of 27, there must be an equal number on each of the 6 faces of the inscribed cubes, and as the excess over 27 must be a multiple of 6, and that intermediate numbers are impossible."

The Young folKs

WHEN I WAS A BOY.

Up in the attic where I slept
When I was a boy—a little boy!
In through the lattice the moonlight crept,
Bringing a tide of dreams that swept
Over the low, red trundle bed,
Bathing the tangled curly head,
While moonbeams played at hide and seek
With the dimples on each sun-browned cheek—
When I was a boy—a little boy.

And, oh, the dreams, the dreams I dreamed
When I was a boy—a little boy.
For the grace that through the lattice streamed
Over my folded eyelids seemed
To have the gift of prophecy,
And to bring me glimpses of times to be
Where manhood's clarion seemed to call,
Ah, that was the sweetest dream of all—
When I was a boy—a little boy.

I'd like to sleep where I used to sleep
When I was a boy—a little boy!
For in at the lattice the moon would peep,
Bringing her tide of dreams to sweep
The crosses and griefs of the years away
From the heart that is weary and faint to-day,
And those dreams should give me back again
The peace I have never known since then—
When I was a boy—a little boy!

—Eugene Field.

The Joke on Ellen Ann.

"In a tin pail!"

Cicely's voice was so astonished and horrified that it made mamma laugh.

"A nice, shiny tin pail," she amended. "Come and see your face in it. And that isn't all there is in it, either!"

There were crinkled tarts and delicate sandwiches, and a little golden cup-custard, with one of Cicely's little silver spoons to eat it with. There was a twisty doughnut that looked like a man, and a little round pie with a "C" pricked into the crust.

"The inside's nice," admitted Cicely, admiringly. "But must I take it in a tin pail, mamma? I'd rather come 'way home—yes, I would—every single step! Nobody else but Ellen Ann Tibbetts carries a tin pail, and the boys all laugh at Ellen Ann. And, oh, dear! that pail is with! There wasn't any little round pie, with "C" on the cover! There wasn't any—anything, except just two lonesome biscuits sliding round in the bottom!

"Why!" Cicely cried over again.

Then she knew what it meant. This was Ellen Ann's shiny pail. Ellen had carried hers home.

"Well, she's mean!" cried Cicely, hotly. "I hope my custard an' my 'strial pie'll choke her—most! Yes, I do! I'm 'most starved to pieces and she didn't even leave any butter on her old biscuits!"

She went off all by herself, to be cross and hungry. It was ever so long before she would be sensible and stop trying to believe Ellen Ann had done it just to play a mean joke on her. It was ever so long before she took out the poor little batterless biscuits, and looked at them pityingly.

Was that what Ellen Ann ate for

"A NICE SHINY TIN PAIL."

'zactly like Ellen Ann's, mamma! Hers is shiny, too."

Mamma was fitting on the cover. She looked rather sober now.

"A little girl who loses her pretty lunch basket must carry her dinner in a tin pail, or—go without," she said, gravely. "And maybe it will be good for her to learn how little Ellen Ann feels to be laughed at."

"I never laughed at her,—honest, mamma!—'cept in my sleeve."

"Well, maybe now you won't laugh even there, dear. Now kiss me, and off with you!"

It was a beautiful morning, with sunshine enough in it to make two days. The pail cover jingled a jolly little tune as Cicely walked; and the sun caught the shiny surface of it, and made it look like a silver cover.

Half through the morning somebody came for Ellen Ann Tibbetts to go right home, as her mother was sick. So there was only one tin pail in the dressing room at noon recess. That comforted Cicely a good deal; for it would have been dreadful to see Ellen Ann eating out of a tin pail just like hers!

She took her shiny pail and went out into the sunshine with it, thinking how "delusious" mamma's custard would taste, and how—

"Why!"

Cicely almost dropped the pail, but it wouldn't have spilled much if she had. It was nearly empty! There wasn't any custard or any silver spoon to eat it with! There wasn't any pie, either! There were only the biscuits, and the doughnut, and the little round cake with the "C" on it!

Cicely looked in the pail, and looked in it, and looked in it again. Then she looked at the biscuits, and at the doughnut, and at the little round cake with the "C" on it. Then she looked in the pail again.

Then she began to laugh. She laughed so hard that she had to sit down on the steps to do it. Then she began to eat the biscuits, and the doughnut, and the little round cake with the "C" on it.

"Ellen Ann Tibbetts is a dear, good girl," she said, "and I'll never, never play a joke on her, as long as I live!"

Then she went home and told mamma all about it.

"I'm glad you've learned your lesson, dear," said mamma, "and I'm glad Ellen Ann has learned hers. Now, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll put up a nice lunch for her, and you shall take it to her after school."

So that afternoon Cicely carried a dainty lunch to Ellen Ann, and the two little girls sat on the steps and ate it together.

"Ellen Ann," said Cicely, "I'm sorry I played that joke on you. I'll never do it again, and I'll never tell anybody about it, either."

"Oh, that's all right," said Ellen Ann, generously. "I'm glad you had a good time, and I'm glad you got your lunch. I'm sorry I ate your pie and cake, but I was awful hungry, and I thought you'd left them for me. I'm sorry I didn't leave you any butter, too, but I thought you'd have plenty on your bread."

Cicely looked at Ellen Ann in astonishment. Then she looked at her own bread and butter. Then she looked at Ellen Ann's lunch.

"Why, Ellen Ann Tibbetts!" she said, "you've got jam and cake and pie and everything, and I've got only bread and butter!"

"Yes," said Ellen Ann, "I know it. Mamma was sick, and I had to get dinner, and I thought I'd make a good one, so I could take some to you. I'm glad you like it."

Cicely looked at Ellen Ann's lunch, and then she looked at her own. Then she looked at Ellen Ann's lunch again.

"Ellen Ann," she said, "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll change lunches. You take mine, and I'll take yours."

"All right," said Ellen Ann, cheerfully.

Cicely looked at Ellen Ann's lunch again.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

HENRY VILLARD.

Death of the Northern Pacific Railway Magnate.

New York, Nov. 12.—Henry Villard, the railway magnate and financier, died at his summer residence at Dobbs Ferry, early to-day.

Mr. Villard had intended to return to New York about the middle of last month, but his condition was then so precarious that his physicians advised him to remain at his country home until he had gained more strength. A week ago he caught a heavy cold, and since then his condition had been gradually growing worse. Two physicians had been with him constantly for a week past.

Henry Villard was born Heinrich Hilgard, in Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, on April 11, 1835. His great-uncle Theodor (father of Julius) Hilgard, who became superintendent of the United States coast survey), led a migration of the family connection to Belleville, Ill., in 1835. His father, Gustav, was in the judicial service of the Bavarian government, and ended as judge of the supreme court at Munich.

Young Hilgard was educated at schools in Zweibrucken, Phalsbourg and Speyer, but in October, 1853, broke off his university studies and set out for the United States, intending to join the colony of his relatives at Belleville. His father's opposition to this step made him borrow the surname of a French schoolmate at Phalsbourg, and he became Henry Villard.

Arriving at Belleville, he became a newspaper reporter and continued in the profession until 1868. During these years he served as a legislative correspondent in Indiana and Illinois; a political reporter, reporting the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln, the Lincoln campaign, and later as a war correspondent and a European correspondent. The papers he served in this period were the Cincinnati Commercial, the New York Herald, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Tribune, and part of the time he was at the head of news bureaus at Washington. Early in 1861 Mr. Villard acquired the New York Evening Post and The Nation.

In January, in 1866, in Boston, he married Fanny, the oldest daughter of William Lloyd Garrison. In 1868 he was chosen secretary of the newly founded American Social Science Association, having its headquarters in that city, and did not finally relinquish the post until 1871.

It was in the latter year that while on a visit to Europe Mr. Villard began his railroad career. He formed a connection with Frankfort and Berlin bankers, and in 1873 returned to the United States, buying for the German bondholders the property of the Oregon & California Railroad company and the Oregon Steamship Co., being made president in 1875. He acted as one of the receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co., and later bought up the bonds of the road. He became interested in the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., of which he became president and then formed the Oregon & Trans-Continental with which he merged the two other companies to a so-called blind pool with the Northern Pacific being chosen president of the latter company.

A few years later the companies in which he was interested, became so involved that there was a collapse in which Mr. Villard suffered very heavily. Returning to Germany he formed new financial relations which enabled him to repair his fortune, and coming back to this country he started in once more as a capitalist. In 1890 he purchased from Thomas Edison his electrical manufacturing interests, and with the Edison Lamp Co., of Newark, N. J., and the Edison works at Schenectady, N. Y., as a basis, organized the Edison General Electric Co., of which he became president, serving in that capacity for about two years. In October, 1889, he became chairman of the Northern Pacific board of directors, but the panic of 1893 again occasioned the loss of most of his fortune and led to his withdrawal from railroad management.

Mr. Villard, when he died, was surrounded by the members of his family, including Mrs. Villard and his two sons, Oswald and Harold Villard. He had been unconscious for two days. His death, it is said, was caused by cancer of the throat. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

R. G. DUN DEAD.

New York, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun, head of the mercantile agency firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died in this city to-day of cirrhosis of the liver.

Mr. Dun was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1826. He had been suffering since the early part of last summer. He began his business career at the age of 16, in a country store. Early in life he came to New York, where he secured employment in the mercantile agency then conducted by Tappan & Douglass. In 1854, six years after he first had entered the employ of the firm, he became a partner of Mr. Douglass, under the firm name of R. Douglass & Co. In 1859 Mr. Dun purchased the interest in the business held by his partner, and was senior partner in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. up to the time of his death.

Mr. Dun's wife who survives him was Miss Mary D. Bradford, of Milwaukee.

Chin Pimples

are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

MARCUS DALY DEAD

The Copper King of Montana, and Clark's Foe, Passes Away.

New York, Nov. 12.—Marcus Daly, of Montana, died to-day at the Hotel Netherland.

Mr. Daly's death had been expected for weeks. He came home from Europe about the middle of September and soon afterwards was obliged to take to the bed from which he never again arose. His physicians informed the relatives some time ago that Mr. Daly could not recover, and they would give assurance of life only from day to day. Bright's disease complicated with heart weakness was the cause of death.

Marcus Daly was born in Ireland in 1842. He came to the United States early in life, and since 1876 had been a citizen of Montana. He became general manager of the Alice silver mine, and later came into control of the Anaconda copper mine. At the time of his death he was president of the Amalgamated Copper Company. In politics he was a Democrat. The differences between Mr. Daly and W. A. Clark have attracted much attention. The trouble started years ago over some water rights near Butte, which Daly wanted and which Clark bought, forcing the other to pay a very high figure. Daly's opportunity for revenge came in 1888, when Clark was the Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress. With his immense influence at Anaconda, Daly was able to throw a heavy vote to Carter, Clerk's Republican rival, which had previously been cast for the Democratic party.

Montana became a state in 1889.

At the first state election Clark was the Democratic nominee for representative in Congress and J. K. Toole for governor. The latter was elected, but Clark was defeated, supposedly owing to Daly influences.

Clark was then put forward by his party for the United States Senate. After a bitter contest the legislature was organized by both parties, each claiming to be legal. The Republicans named Thomas C. Power and W. F. Sanders for their senators, while the Democrats put up Mr. Clark and Major Martin Maginnis. The Republicans were seated. Daly's influence defeated Clark in a second contest in 1893. In that legislature the Democrats had 35 votes, the Populists 3 and the Republicans 33. The Daly Democrats, numbering 9, voted solidly for ex-Congressman W. W. Dixon and there was a deadlock for the entire session of 60 days. Telegrams from men like Calvin S. Brice and W. C. Whitney and others equally high in their party were sent to Daly to withdraw his opposition, but he ignored them and the fight continued.

The next fight between Daly and Clark was on the location of the state capital. Helena, Missoula, Bozeman and Anaconda were in the fight. Daly advocated the last named place. Clark at first favored Butte, but finally changed to Helena and it was chosen.

The senatorship again became the bone of contention between the two millionaires last January, and Clark was elected. Daly had the validity of the election contested, on the ground of bribery, when Clark presented his credentials to the United States Senate. The use of money in the election was freely acknowledged on both sides, though it was claimed that the expenditures were for legitimate expenses only. The contest resulted in the Senate voting that there had been no election by the Montana legislature. This year Clark made a fight for the election of members of the legislature in his interest and won. His return to the United States Senate next January is assured.

No mining property has achieved greater fame as a producer of dividends than the famous Anaconda. Originally bought as a silver mine it became famous for its copper and to it both Daly and Clark largely owe their vast fortunes. Back in the 70's two miners named Hickey from St. Lawrence county, this state, went to Montana. They selected a hill overlooking the little mining camp of Butte and began to sink their shaft. They struck a fair vein of silver but lack of funds made them stop work and offer to sell. Marcus Daly bought the property for $35,000. He acted, it is said, as agent for J. B. Haggin, of California, who had sent him to Butte to buy him some good mining properties.

As the new owners ran their shaft down they opened one of the world's greatest copper mines with silver enough to pay all expenses and having the copper as clear profit. Daly was superintendent and part owner of the great mine. He bought the adjacent properties. He founded the town of Anaconda in a valley 25 miles distant, and located where there is an exhaustless supply of water and a great deal of wood—two indispensables for the smelting and reduction of ores. At that place he erected the greatest copper plant in the world.

Daly had a passion for horses of blood and speed. He owned the $40,000 colt Hamburg, Tammany, Montana, Senator Grady, Gwendoline, Ogden, and other famous winners. He tried to buy the winner of the Derby and Ascot races of 1897, Galtee More, but his offer of $125,000 was not accepted.

At Mr. Daly's deathbed were Mrs. Daly, Marcus Daly, his son, his daughters Mary, Margaret and Harriet, the Rev. Lavelle, his attorney, William Scallon, of Montana, and two physicians.

Mr. Daly was conscious only at intervals yesterday. At 3 o'clock this morning he revived from a sinking spell and seemed more than ordinarily bright. He asked that his family be summoned.

"Only a little while more, a little bit more," he said, when asked if he was better. The family came hastily and remained until the end. Death came so peacefully that the physicians alone knew when it was all over. They said Mr. Daly was conscious until a few minutes before he passed away.

The body will be removed to the Daly home in Fifth avenue some time to-day, and the funeral will be held from St. Patrick's cathedral, but at what time has not been decided. The body probably will be placed in a receiving vault until the family decide upon the place of final interment.

CLEVELAND'S HOPE.

New York, Nov. 12.—Robert Fitzsimmons, who is touring the country in a play entitled "The Honest Blacksmith," in which he is the star, is to be sued by O. J. Lyon, a Tarrytown liveryman. The suit is brought as the result of Fitzsimmons' alleged brutality. In his play a blacksmith shop scene is presented. A horse is led on to be shod. When the play was presented in Tarrytown Mr. Lyons lent a horse, which was owned by his wife and was a family pet. The horse did not stand still, and in some manner Fitzsimmons fell. This enraged him, and jumping up he grabbed a hammer and struck the horse viciously with it, it is alleged, breaking a rib. The poor animal fell to the floor.

It is doubtful whether the horse will live. Mr. Lyon has placed the case in the hands of a lawyer.

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers.

We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

GEN. E. S. OTIS.

What He Says of Effect of Election on the Philippine Situation.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Major General Elwell S. Otis, who arrived in Chicago yesterday, was interviewed as to the probable effect of the recent election on the Philippine situation. He said:

"The effect will be most salutary and and is the one thing needed to bring about that respect for American authority which has been wanting since the natives got into their heads that a change of administration would result in the retirment of our troops from the islands. Last June we had everything restored, but about that time began the agitation incident to the elections in this country, with the hopes, which were held out to the rebels in case of a Republican defeat, and the result was a renewal of disturbances.

"The result of the election will demonstrate conclusively to the natives that the American people are behind President McKinley in the policy which he has observed and there will be a speedy end of the opposition and agitation which has prevailed for the last six months. The fact of the case is, that among the intelligent and responsible element of the people there has been a growing feeling of friendliness toward and confidence in this country. They have been slow, however, to take an open stand in the matter, both because of dread of assassination from the rebels and the fear that their lots would be unhappy in case they did openly espouse our cause and the election should result in the withdrawal of our troops from the islands. Now they will have no fear in actively exerting their influence in our behalf and they will do it. They, and all the better class of people, are tired of war and the generally disturbed conditions." Special Telegram to The Blade.

Tiffin, O., Nov. 10.—The state convention of the Young Women's Christian association met in the auditorium of the Grace Reformed church yesterday afternoon. Thus far, 22 colleges and four cities have reported in the convention.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. N. B. Bacon, state president of the Y. W. C. A., with headquarters in Toledo. The latter is a sister of former President Cleveland. Mrs. Bacon announced that Miss Alice Dean, of Cleveland, would lead the devotional exercises, after which the temporary organization would be effected.

The Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D., president of Heidelberg university, then took occasion to deliver a few brief yet cordial remarks, extending the welcome and greeting of Heidelberg university. The Young Women's Christian association, through its president, Miss Leona Hall, also extended its greeting and welcome. The response was given by Mrs. Nellie Lowry, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., which was well received.

In the evening, the convention listened to an able discourse by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, jr., pastor of the Eastwood Congregational church, Columbus. The effort was an able one, and was well received by the large congregation present.

Among the prominent speakers who will address the convention are: H. A. Wilbur, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Henrietta Mayo, state secretary of the Indiana Y. W. C. A.; Miss Mabel Milham, secretary of the American Student Volunteer movement, New York; Miss Laura Wilde, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Chicago; Miss Laura Wilde, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Toledo; Miss Edith Conde, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Mansfield; Miss Leila McKee, Ph. D., president of the Great Western, Oxford; Mrs. N. B. Bacon, state president of the Y. W. C. A., Toledo.

NEWS OF THE ELECTION.

Manila, Nov. 12.—The results of the elections in the United States have been quietly received here. So far as the Filipinos are concerned, no noticeable change in the situation has been noticed and none is likely to occur in the immediate future. They are for the greater part non-committal. News of the outcome will slowly work its way through the country to the armed insurgents where the assurance of the leaders that Mr. Bryan would certainly be elected must be overcome. Last week's scouting resulted in several minor engagements with what the official reports describe as "small casualties," namely, four Americans killed and ten wounded.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Dispatches to the Associated Press from 334 of the 357 congressional districts show that the Republicans have elected 191, the Democrats 140, the Silverites 2 and the Populists 1. Of the remaining 23 districts 11 are represented in the present house by Democrats, 9 by Republican, 1 by a Silverite, and 2 by Populists.

GEN. BULLER IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 12.—Gen. Buller, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here to-day and reported to the war office. Large crowds which had assembled at the Waterloo station and in Pall Mall cheered the general.

CANADIAN ELECTION

Liberal Government Sustained by a Heavy Majority of Voters.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 8.—The results of yesterday's election show that the government has been sustained by a majority of from fifty to sixty members, on the basis of the returns received.

Yesterday's elections were in 208 out of 213 constituencies of the dominion, and the remaining five will hold their elections at a later date.

In the province of Quebec, the Liberals almost swept the province. Out of 65 constituencies the Conservatives will only have seven seats, or eight at the most. While all the leading Liberals in that province have been returned, on the other hand all the leading Conservatives, except Hon. T. C. Casgrain-Montmorency, have been defeated, and Mr. Casgrain has only 26 of a majority. The race and religious ideas which were raised told heavily in his favor among all classes in the province of Quebec. Three leaders, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George Foster and Hugh John Mac-Donald, are all defeated, and the question now is who will lead. The likelihood is that a seat will be found for Sir Charles. In regard to the ministry there may be new blood taken in from Ontario in the near future, and it is just possible that Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who is elected in Westmoreland, N. B., will replace Sir Louis Davie, but there is no likelihood of any radical change.

Ontario showed great Conservative gains, but they were quite insufficient to offset the stampede of the other provinces to the Liberal cause. At midnight the returns from the province of Quebec indicate the election of only six Conservatives among the 65 members from that province.

In the last house, the Conservatives had 16 members, a loss of 10.

The maritime provinces apparently have supported the Laurier government more pronouncedly than before. In Nova Scotia the four mining counties of Cape Breton island send a solid contingent of Liberals to Ottawa. Among the defeated Conservative candidates there is Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, who encountered his first political reverse of forty years unbroken public life. The vote was: Tupper, Conservative, 3,463; McDougal, Conservative, 3,463; Johnstone, Liberal, 3,687; Kendal, Liberal, 3,785. Sir Charles Tupper arrived here from Sydney this morning and voted in Halifax. The defeat of the venerable Conservative leader is one of the surprises of the election.

In Nova Scotia proper there are several exchanges of counties with a net gain for the administration. The whole of Nova Scotia was represented at Ottawa before the election by 12 Liberals and 8 Conservatives. The new parliament will probably contain 14 Liberals and 6 Conservatives.

Returns from Prince Edward Island show a majority of Conservative members. The island is divided into five counties, each sending one representative to parliament. Three counties elected Conservatives, one a Liberal and one county has not yet been heard from. The Liberal elected on the island is Sir Louis Davies, minister of fisheries. He has 500 majority in West Prince county.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 9.—Full returns in Canada give the Liberals about forty and the Conservatives forty-two. There is no change of consequence in the west. Of the seventeen constituencies without Lake Superior, ten will support the government and seven the opposition. In two of these constituencies which are at present Liberal, elections have yet to be held. So far the government, including Independents, have a majority of 58 over the Conservatives.

WAR IN ECUADOR.

New York, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says:

Important news, indicating that the Liberal rebellion in Colombia will result in the overthrow of the government, has been received from Panama by the steamer Doa. Strict censorship on the government wires has prevented telegraphic news from being sent out, but information, showing that important military operations have been conducted within the last month and that the government had met with severe reverses, has reached the city.

General Uribi, of the Liberal forces in the east, has won an important victory in the capture of Corozal, one of the government's strongholds in the Habana region of Bolivar. This city will give the rebels a base from which to operate against the Carribean ports of Cartagena and Barranquilla. It was held by a government force of about one thousand strong under General Rodriguez.

Most of the men joined Uribis' force after surrendering.

After the fall of Barranquilla, it is generally believed the insurrection will be a success.

Serious disturbances are also reported from other points. Buena Ventura and Cali are besieged, and probably will soon fall.

AN AMERICAN EXHIBIT.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—An exhibition of 150 photographs taken by American women amateurs, which was opened here to-day, has proved a revelation to the Russian photographers. The collection was loaned by Miss Johnstone, its owner. The photographs were first sent to Moscow from Paris.

THE WORLD'S LEPERS.

London, Nov. 12.—Mr. Stapleton, writing to the Temple Magazine on mission work among lepers, makes the following appalling statements:

India has about half a million. China probably as many, and Japan 200,000 registered cases. The moment leprosy appears in a man, woman or child, banishment is irrevocably decreed. There is not pity or compassion for lepers, young or old, are turned adrift as unclean things on the highways and byways, and are dependent for subsistance on the casual doles of food thrown them. In India the leper loses caste, which is regarded the worst doom. In Japan he is treated with the greatest cruelty. The same is true in China. The leper there is often put to death by fire without compunction, and religion has not a ray of hope for him in the next world."

Mrs. Eloff Talks.

Marseilles, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Eloff has arrived here to await the arrival of Mr. Kruger, her grandfather, on the Dutch cruiser Geldeland. In the course of an interview, she said:

"The difficulties surrounding Great Britain are so great that the Boers are convinced that they will finally get the upper hand. We have the greatest confidence in the journey of the president who, in spite of his great age and fatigue, will travel across Europe. He only decided to come because he has in his possession a very efficacious means of action."

Typhoon at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Nov. 10.—A typhoon struck the town last evening and raged until morning. A British gunboat was sunk, but her crew is reported to be safe. Great damage and loss of life occurred among the native craft, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the full extent.

LUNG SURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 389 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a

MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured.

Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 322½ First Avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

BRYAN'S STATEMENT

Confesses His Surprise at Magnitude of Republican Victory.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—William J. Bryan has given out the following statement concerning the election:

"The result was a surprise to me and the magnitude of the Republican victory was a surprise to our opponents as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete, but speaking generally, we seem to have gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and the country.

"The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home and this gave them considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But while these would account for some of the Republican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the Republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of '93 to '96, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal, 'Stand by the President while the war is on,' had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against a doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country. We made an honest fight upon an honest platform and having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret.

"We are defeated but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure the Republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of these policies are fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant."

Concerning himself, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience. I did my most to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Stevenson did all that he could; Senator Jones and the members of the Democratic, Populist, silver Republicans and anti-imperialistic committees did all they could. Mr. Barrett and his associates in the club organizations put forth their best efforts. Our newspapers, our campaign speakers, and our local organizations all did their part. I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of citizens to do so and in addition to my interest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me. I shall not be a senatorial candidate before the legislature which has been elected. Senator Allen deserves the senatorship which goes to the Populists. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. W. H. Thompson are avowed candidates for the senatorship. They both deserve well of the party and I am too grateful to them for past support to stand in their way even if I desired a seat in the Senate."

Mr. Bryan said he has no other plans at present than to remain at home until he had recovered from the fatigue of campaigning. He denied the report that he would remove from Nebraska and make Texas his home.

BRYAN DECLINES.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Evening Journal prints the following telegram from William J. Bryan:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.

"To the Editor of the Evening Journal:—You may say officially that under no circumstances would I accept the office of United States senator, even were it tendered me. I made my fight for the Presidency and I lost. I am not going to take other men's positions from them.

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

BRYAN'S TELEGRAM.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—William J. Bryan forwarded the following telegram at noon to-day to President McKinley:

"Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States:—At the close of another presidential campaign it is my lot to congratulate you upon a second victory.

(Signed.) "W. J. BRYAN."

M'KINLEY'S REPLY.

Washington, Nov. 10.—President McKinley yesterday answered Mr. Bryan's message of congratulation in the following dispatch:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 9, 1900.—Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—I acknowledge, with cordial thanks, your message of congratulation and extend you my good wishes.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Mr. Bryan's message to the President reached Canton after President McKinley had started for Washington and war forwarded to him here.

Well-Known Name.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 10.—Charles H. Pinkham, proprietor and manager of the business department of one of the largest proprietary medicine enterprises in the United States, died at his home here today of Bright's disease. He was 56 years of age

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA'S GRAB.

Tien Tsin, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—General Linevitch, the commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign consuls through the Russian consul that the land on the river side opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the east arsenal, is included in the territory annexed by Russia. The consuls will protest against the annexation.

Washington, Nov. 8.—No advice has yet been received here confirming the report that Russia has annexed territory in Chih-Li province, and the impression prevails that if the Russians have occupied any territory there, it is simply a military movement in preparation for the maintainence of the Russian forces at a suitable base on the road to Pekin for the approaching winter.

FRENCH HAVE PROTESTED.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Tribune's Pekin correspondent cables under date of November 4:

"The French commanders have protested against the Italians and Germans attacking the Chinese near Pao-Ting-Fu, claiming the Chinese there are under French protection.

"A French Zouave, having killed an Italian sailor by mistake, the Italian troops were greatly excited, but the officers succeeded in calming them."

London, Nov. 10.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, on November 8, says:

"M. De Giers and M. Pichon (the Russian and French ministers) alone opposed the British proposal to deal with the question of revision of the commercial treaties in a preliminary treaty and the excellent American proposal to dismiss the officials under whose jurisdiction the outrages were committed."

SOUTH CHINA NEWS.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 12.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in South China. The Trinds have broken out in Kwang Si, and Marshal Su, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, is asking for 30,000 men to suppress them. The British have dispatched infantry and artillery to guard the Kow Loon frontier. When the torepdo boat destroyer Handy was landing men, she encountered a force of rebels, and threw shells among them as they advanced on Sanchuan, routing them and killing 40.

A strong force of Kwan Si rebels, marching to join the Kwansing rebels, met and defeated the imperial troops near Kuangsing, and captured 30.

Great preparations for the building, mine-laying and drilling of troops were going on in the affected provinces.

A battle was fought at Tsan Tsou, on the Chanung-Chili border, October 17, between imperial troops and Boxers. Gen. Yuan's troops numbered 8,000 and the Boxers 12,000. Two thousand men were left to guard Tsangchou, and Gen. Mei, in charge of the imperial troops, gave battle outside. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Boxers with great loss. Their leader, Chen, refused to retreat, and, when the fight was lost, fought with 300 desperadoes in a ravine until all were killed. His head was taken and hung on the walls of the city. Six thousand rebels were killed.

Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, has made a summary of Boxer outrages, showing that 93 American and British missionaries were murdered, and 170 other missionaries in Shansi and Chili are missing.

OFFICIALS EXECUTED.

Pekin, Nov. 6, via Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Four of the leading officials of Pao Ting Fu, including Ting Yang, the acting viceroy of Po Chi Li, and Gen. Kusi Hing, were executed November 5, under the sentence imposed by the tribunal of the allies.

Revised reports of the death of the empress dowager are in circulation, but they lack verification, and are discredited.

CHINESE STARVING.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 12.—Oriental advices received by to-day's steamer state that four to six million Chinese north of Pekin are in danger of starving, their crops having been a total failure. One million piculs of tribute rice were to be despatched from Shanghai and distributed among these hungry hordes from Tien Tsin and Pekin, but the military officers at Shanghai gave orders that no rice should be sent out of Central China. There is great danger that an immense swarm of robbers will be sent out of the famine district as usually happens.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, Nov. 12.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times, from Pekin, Saturday, says:

"Li Hung Chang has not yet replied to Admiral Alexieff's invitation to reassume the government of Manchuria. Russia will secure the names of all officials to be submitted to her for approval. Her proposals are tantamount to military occupation, and every Chinaman realizes that Manchuria is lost to China.

"Increasing alarm is felt here at the spread of the insurrection in the southern provinces. No surprise will be caused if Japan intervenes. The trade and financial outlook is very gloomy."

"All the Russian troops here," says a dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin, dated November 9, "are being withdrawn."

OLDEST FACTORY GIRL.

Womelsdorf., Pa., Nov. 7.—"Why, I'd really feel lost if I didn't have something to do in a factory. I've simply become used to it," said Miss Kate Miller, probably the oldest woman employed in an industrial establishment in the United States. Miss Miller resides at Fredericksburg, and is 80 years of age. For twenty years she was employed in one factory and has worked in others for shorter periods. Altogether she has been a factory "girl" for over fifty years.

MISS KATE MILLER.

Oldest Factory "Girl" in the Country. She Is Eighty Years Old.

"Though I am an old woman, I suppose I am still what you might call a factory girl," she continued. "With my mind and hands busy," she went on. "Time passes much more quickly, and I'm happier. I walk to and from the factory; the girls there treat me well, and I'm one of them, even if I'm old enough to be their grandmother."

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA'S GRAB.

Tien Tsin, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—General Linevitch, the commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign consuls through the Russian consul that the land on the river side opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the east arsenal, is included in the territory annexed by Russia. The consuls will protest against the annexation.

Washington, Nov. 8.—No advice has yet been received here confirming the report that Russia has annexed territory in Chih-Li province, and the impression prevails that if the Russians have occupied any territory there, it is simply a military movement in preparation for the maintainence of the Russian forces at a suitable base on the road to Pekin for the approaching winter.

FRENCH HAVE PROTESTED.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Tribune's Pekin correspondent cables under date of November 4:

"The French commanders have protested against the Italians and Germans attacking the Chinese near Pao-Ting-Fu, claiming the Chinese there are under French protection.

"A French Zouave, having killed an Italian sailor by mistake, the Italian troops were greatly excited, but the officers succeeded in calming them."

London, Nov. 10.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, on November 8, says:

"M. De Giers and M. Pichon (the Russian and French ministers) alone opposed the British proposal to deal with the question of revision of the commercial treaties in a preliminary treaty and the excellent American proposal to dismiss the officials under whose jurisdiction the outrages were committed."

SOUTH CHINA NEWS.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 12.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in South China. The Trinds have broken out in Kwang Si, and Marshal Su, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, is asking for 30,000 men to suppress them. The British have dispatched infantry and artillery to guard the Kow Loon frontier. When the torepdo boat destroyer Handy was landing men, she encountered a force of rebels, and threw shells among them as they advanced on Sanchuan, routing them and killing 40.

A strong force of Kwan Si rebels, marching to join the Kwansing rebels, met and defeated the imperial troops near Kuangsing, and captured 30.

Great preparations for the building, mine-laying and drilling of troops were going on in the affected provinces.

A battle was fought at Tsan Tsou, on the Chanung-Chili border, October 17, between imperial troops and Boxers. Gen. Yuan's troops numbered 8,000 and the Boxers 12,000. Two thousand men were left to guard Tsangchou, and Gen. Mei, in charge of the imperial troops, gave battle outside. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Boxers with great loss. Their leader, Chen, refused to retreat, and, when the fight was lost, fought with 300 desperadoes in a ravine until all were killed. His head was taken and hung on the walls of the city. Six thousand rebels were killed.

Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, has made a summary of Boxer outrages, showing that 93 American and British missionaries were murdered, and 170 other missionaries in Shansi and Chili are missing.

OFFICIALS EXECUTED.

Pekin, Nov. 6, via Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Four of the leading officials of Pao Ting Fu, including Ting Yang, the acting viceroy of Po Chi Li, and Gen. Kusi Hing, were executed November 5, under the sentence imposed by the tribunal of the allies.

Revised reports of the death of the empress dowager are in circulation, but they lack verification, and are discredited.

CHINESE STARVING.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 12.—Oriental advices received by to-day's steamer state that four to six million Chinese north of Pekin are in danger of starving, their crops having been a total failure. One million piculs of tribute rice were to be despatched from Shanghai and distributed among these hungry hordes from Tien Tsin and Pekin, but the military officers at Shanghai gave orders that no rice should be sent out of Central China. There is great danger that an immense swarm of robbers will be sent out of the famine district as usually happens.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, Nov. 12.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times, from Pekin, Saturday, says:

"Li Hung Chang has not yet replied to Admiral Alexieff's invitation to reassume the government of Manchuria. Russia will secure the names of all officials to be submitted to her for approval. Her proposals are tantamount to military occupation, and every Chinaman realizes that Manchuria is lost to China.

"Increasing alarm is felt here at the spread of the insurrection in the southern provinces. No surprise will be caused if Japan intervenes. The trade and financial outlook is very gloomy."

"All the Russian troops here," says a dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin, dated November 9, "are being withdrawn."

OLDEST FACTORY GIRL.

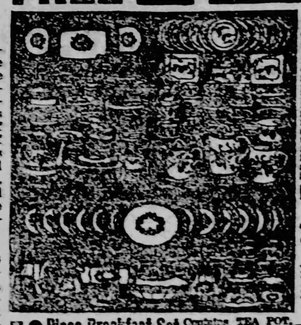
Womelsdorf., Pa., Nov. 7.—"Why, I'd really feel lost if I didn't have something to do in a factory. I've simply become used to it," said Miss Kate Miller, probably the oldest woman employed in an industrial establishment in the United States. Miss Miller resides at Fredericksburg, and is 80 years of age. For twenty years she was employed in one factory and has worked in others for shorter periods. Altogether she has been a factory "girl" for over fifty years.

MISS KATE MILLER.

Oldest Factory "Girl" in the Country. She Is Eighty Years Old.

"Though I am an old woman, I suppose I am still what you might call a factory girl," she continued. "With my mind and hands busy," she went on. "Time passes much more quickly, and I'm happier. I walk to and from the factory; the girls there treat me well, and I'm one of them, even if I'm old enough to be their grandmother."

FREE 168 PIECES COMBINATION BREAKFAST SET. DINNER SET. TEA SET. FREE



All the Sets are FULL SIZE FOR FAMILY USE, beautifully decorated and open stock designs. We give you all three Sets, a Breakfast Set, a Dinner Set and a Tea Set—in all 168 PIECES, and four Original DRESS PATTERNS in our different for self-measurement, in addition to one of the 12 beautiful China Sets ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you comply with the extraordinary offer we send to every person taking advantage of this extraordinary offer we send to every magazine at 10 cents a copy, write to-day and we send the magazines, charges prepaid, when you send us the money for the magazines we send you four very

CENTER OF POPULATION

Did Not Go Westward but Moved a Little to the North.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Attention has been called to the curious fact that the center of population in the United States, which the census of 1890 established near the village of Greensburg, Southern Indiana, will not be removed further to the West as the result of the twelfth census. At every preceding census, from the first one in 1790, the center of population has uniformly advanced still further to the westward. The center of population in 1790 was on the eastern shore of Maryland, about opposite Baltimore. Its line of march westward has almost been a direct one, its present position near Greensburg being almost exactly due west from the point at which it began its evolution, its variations above and below the line never having been as much as fifty miles. For the first 60 years of the last century the tendency was slightly to the southward, but since then the movement has been distinctly to the north. The present census shows, however, that to the east of a line drawn north and south through Greensburg, for the first time in the history of the country, the population has gained rapidly as in the newer Western sections.

But the equilibrium so closely maintained as between the East and West by the present census is lost as between the Northern and Southern sections, divided on a line drawn through Greensburg as the present center of population—which, by the way, is already far north of the center of national territory. Of the aggregate gain of 13,225,000 in round numbers throughout the country, fully 7,500,000 are found to the north of this east and west line and 5,725,000 south of it. So the center of population, as in 1890, will move further to the north, but not westward. It is likely too, that the point, when finally determined by the official figures, will be the farthest North ever reached.

The great increase in the urban population of the large Northern cities mainly accounts for the trend of population toward the northern boundary of the country. More than two-thirds of the geographical area is now south of the center of population line before mentioned. More than 2,750,000 of the gains made to the northward of the line are accounted for in seventeen chief cities, whereas only 375,000 accrued in cities south of the line. St. Louis alone showing 122,000 of this gain, Baltimore being excluded as being practically on the line.

Students of such statistics can make their own figures in regard to the center of population from the following tabulation of the gross gains made in each state since 1890:

State.	Increase.
New York	1,270,156
Pennsylvania	1,043,351
Illinois	995,199
Texas	813,305
Massachusetts	566,402
Ohio	485,229
Minnesota	449,569
Missouri	427,029
New Jersey	388,736
Wisconsin	382,083
Georgia	378,276
Iowa	239,023
Michigan	225,893
Indiana	324,059
Alabama	315,680
Kentucky	288,539
California	276,923
North Carolina	274,045
Louisiana	263,040
Mississippi	261,772
Tennessee	255,205
Virginia	198,204
West Virginia	196,106
South Carolina	189,163
Arkansas	183,385
Washington	168,282
Connecticut	162,087
Maryland	147,556
Florida	137,220
North Dakota	136,321
Colorado	127,502
Montana	111,137
Oregon	99,765
Rhode Island	83,050
Idaho	77,386
South Dakota	72,751
Utah	68,660
Kansas	42,300
New Hampshire	35,058
Maine	33,230
Wyoming	31,826
Delaware	16,242
Vermont	11,219
Nebraska	9,991
Nevada	*3,427

*Decrease.

It appears that there are fourteen states having 2,000,000 people and upward, Tennessee being the fourteenth, with 2,022,723. These fourteen states contain 47,153,023 inhabitants out of a grand total of 76,295,220 in the 45 states, 5 territories and Hawaii. Of the total increase of 12,485,960 in the 45 states, excluding the territories, etc., almost two-thirds, or 8,121,689, is in the old free states, and only 4,364,271 in the late slave states, including the border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

SIZE OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Senator Proctor, of the senate committee on military affairs, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, of the war department, have held an informal conference with the President relative to the legislation to be asked of congress in connection with the proposed increase of the regular army.

"Under the existing law," said Senator Proctor, at the conclusion of the conference, "the present strength of the army—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers—will be reduced on the first day of next July to 27,000 regulars. This is an absurdly small figure, and congress will be asked by the President to reorganize the army upon a larger basis. It will be impossible to keep any troops in the Philippines unless the army is increased, to say nothing of the garrisons of the forts in this country.

"My own judgment is that congress will provide a regular army of about 55,000 or 60,000 men, with discretion to the President to raise the total to 100,000 if he finds the larger number necessary. I have no doubt that this legislation will be enacted at the coming session."

CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers Daily between

CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO

Without Change

are carried on the limited trains of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

D. & E. G.—E. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

By Daylight in both Directions.

Best Dining Car service. Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

LOW RATE

Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Chicago Thursdays via Scenic Route. Leave Chicago Tuesdays via Southern Route.

Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains.

Write for "Itinerary" and "Tourist Dictionary."

GEO. S. PINGREE, T. P. A.
409 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

NEEDS OF NAVY.

Only One-Fourth the Men Needed for a First Class Naval Establishment.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The startling statement is made in the report of Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, that the present personnel of the navy would form barely one-fourth of the total establishment necessary to fight a first-class European power. It barely sufficed for the Spanish war, and no longer can be considered, the report says, as an effective nucleus about which a larger establishment could be formed in case of war.

The admiral remarks this need of the navy for officers and men is most urgent. He says that the bureau can point to many cases where the service is being harmed by lack of officers. The naval academy is suffering for want of instructors, and the present high standard of training cannot be maintained. Every bureau in the department is short of officers, and the service, the report predicts, soon will fall behind in the struggle, first for leaderships and then for equality, with the other services. The disability of the sea-going corps of officers has greatly increased since the Spanish war, and many of the best officers are being lost as a result of breaking down from over-work.

The admiral severely criticises the inefficient effort of congress at the last session to meet immediate needs for officers by authorizing the employment of retired officers, and he demands the immediate repeal of that act. He claims that the retired list, intended as a reward for faithful service, otherwise becomes a hardship and a punishment.

The personnel act thus far has resulted in affording less officers than were on the active list before its passage as, while authorizing an increase, it failed to provide the means therefor, so there are now 131 vacancies in the list of naval officers, when vacancies can be least afforded. Therefore it is recommended for the next ten years that appointments to the naval academy be doubled, the president and representatives in congress appointing two instead of one wherever authorized now, and in addition senators being given the same privilege of appointment as representatives. Then, to meet future needs, it is recommended that whenever congress authorizes an increase of vessels to the navy, it also provide, in the same act, for an increase of officers and men to man the ships. The report says if Great England, which this year lays down fifteen war vessels, voted an increase of 4,240 officers and men to the naval establishment to man the ships, while Germany, which intends doubling her fleet in the next sixteen years, has provided in the same program for increasing the personnel by 89 officers and 1,687 men each year until the total increase reaches 35,551.

It is declared that it is now impossible to man the vessels of our navy already constructed, with the present force, not to mention those building or authorized. Congress is urged to make an increase in personnel immediately available.

There were 2,452 desertions from the navy and 86 deaths during the past fiscal year. The enlistments number 8,123, from a total number of applicants of 40,854. Over 68 per cent. of the men in the navy are native born, 19 per cent. are naturalized and 9 per cent. have declared intentions. Ninety-two per cent. of the landsmen now under training are native born.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Washington, Nov. 12. — Chairman Payne to-day issued a call to the Republican members of the ways and means committee of the house to meet in this city November 20, to formulate a legislative program for the short session of congress. Mr. Payne previously called upon President McKinley, with whom he remained quite a long time, and the winter's work was pretty thoroughly discussed.

As a result of his visit to the White House, it is probable that a reduction of the war taxes will be the first important act of the session.

Mr. McKinley told Chairman Payne, who is also the majority floor leader in the house, that he was exceedingly anxious to lighten the load the president was now under as a consequence of the Spanish war, as the complaints along this line were numerous and emphatic.

The war revenue tax is now estimated to produce about $100,000,000 annually, and it is proposed to cut this down to $75,000,000 or $80,000,000, as the troubles in the Philippines will not allow of a further reduction at this time.

No cut will be made in the taxes on large commercial transactions, and there is a growing feeling in favor of permanently continuing a large part of this revenue, as the wealthy are the chief contributors. On the other hand, the tax will be taken off charitable and benevolent bequests, and be reduced in the case of deeds, mortgages and medicines. The big reduction in the war taxes, however, will be left to the work of the Fifty-seventh congress, for the administration would much prefer to have a good surplus at the end of the year than take chances on a deficit.

If the surplus of the last fiscal year could have been repeated this year, with the prospect of continuing, the slash in the war tax could have easily been one-half, or $50,000,000. The surplus in the last fiscal year was nearly $80,000,000. More than $50,000,000 could have been cut off this, then, and left a big surplus. Nobody, however, can anticipate a big surplus this year, and for that reason the administration will run no risks.

EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The monthly statements of the exports of domestic products, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during October the exports were as follows, comparisons being made with October, 1899:

Breadstuffs, $21,913,832; decrease, $2,128,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,892,351; increase, $652,000.

Provisions, $13,934,320; decrease, $714,000.

Cotton, $60,391,107; increase, $32,043,000.

Mineral oils, $6,129,079; decrease, $463,000.

Total for the month, $105,260,689, no increase, $29,398,904. For the last ten months the total was $655,918,873, an increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1899 of $83,055,000.

MADE CATTLE INSPECTOR.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Dr. A. T. Geddes, chief of the miscellaneous division of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been detailed as a special inspector and ordered to Great Britain to inspect cattle intended for importation into the United States. Dr. Geddes will make his headquarters in London, and will go to such parts of the United Kingdom as may be required for examination of animals before shipment.

The increasing prevalence of contagious diseases and particularly of tuberculosis has made this action necessary for the protection of the animal industry of this country.

Relieving Sailors.

Washington, Nov. 9.—To guard against the effects of prolonged exposure in the Philippines the Navy department is sending out another draft of 600 men to relieve sailors on the ships now at Manila. These men leave on the Buffalo on the first proximo, meeting the Harvard and the Alliance at Trinidad and exchanging some of the landsmen on those ships for the China station.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief Is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Are Invited by President McKinley to Remain in the Cabinet.

Washington, Nov. 13.—At the meeting of the cabinet to-day President McKinley, discussing the recent elections and their results, expressed the hope that every member of the cabinet would remain in his official family during the next four years. He regarded the result of the elections as an indorsement not only of his own ideas and policies, but also of the administration of every department of the government.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The total expenditure by the government on account of the Indian service from March 4, 1879, up to the and including July 30, 1900, has been $305,358,217, according to the annual report of commissioner of Indian affairs, William A. Jones. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended last June amounted to $10,175,107. Of this amount, at least $3,330,030 was devoted to the cause of Indian education. The report reviews the change in the system of transporting supplies by which supplies are shipped in open market by common carrier at tariff or better rates and estimates that this saves 20 per cent in cost.

Under the head of obstacles to self-support of the Indians, the report deprecates the ration system, annuity payments and the leasing of allotments. The ration system, says the report, is the corolary of the reservation system. The Indian population of the United States is about 267,900, of which 45,270 receive a daily ration. The ration issued and its value vary according to the tribe. Nearly two-fifths of the number receiving rations belong to the great Sioux nation. The ration has been gradually reduced in the past few years in accordance with the policy of the Indian bureau.

There were 250 Indian schools of all kinds conducted by the government and an increase of 1,412 pupils in enrollment and 1,142 in average attendance shown over the previous year. About 8,000 of the 34,000 eligible school children are unprovided for. Compulsory education of the Indian children is strongly endorsed and Congress is urged to authorize the commissioner to place every one of school age in some school, the selection of school to be left largely to educated Indian parents.

The report controverts the commonly accepted theory that by constant contact with the whites the extinction of the Indian is only a matter of time. It says it can be stated with a great degree of confidence that the Indian population of the United States has been very little diminished from the days of Columbus, Coronado, Releigh, Capt. John Smith and other early explorers.

The first reliable Indian census was in 1897 and certainly since then the Indian population has been nearly stationary, whatever decrease there is, being attributable to Indians becoming citizens.

Reviewing Indian territory affairs, the report says there are 50,000 children of white parents there who should have schools, and that thousands of these children thus deprived of education are growing up in vice and ignorance, already feeding the United States jails at Muskogee and other points with youthful criminals. The cost of education will not be excessive compared with results. School benefits should also be extended to the 4,350 Choctaw freedmen. Government control of the schools in the Chickasaw nation is advocated.

TROOPS TO WITHDRAW.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Arrangements are being made by the war department to withdraw all the troops from Porto Rico, with the possible exception of the native battalion, which may be maintained as a military organization until June 30 next, after which date its existence would no longer be authorized by law.

There are now stationed in Porto Rico one signal corps company, four companies of the Fifth United States cavalry, two companies of the Fifth artillery, and eight companies of the Eleventh United States infantry, together with the headquarters of the Eleventh infantry.

Details for the withdrawal will not be worked out until the department has heard from Gen. Davis, in command of the troops in Porto Rico.

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Plans are on foot to give President McKinley on March 4 next the most splendid inauguration in the history of the nation.

It is proposed that the parade shall be the longest seen in the United States since the final review of the Army of the Potomac in this city at the close of the civil war.

Legions will be in line from all the colonies of the United States, and the railroad managers will see that the lowest fares on record are made in order that the greater number of people possible may come to witness the spectacle.

BIG ORDERS FOR CARS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company yesterday gave out orders for 2,400 cars, which makes 5,200 cars contracted for in the last week. The company awarded the contract for 500 gondola cars of 80,000 pounds capacity to the Allison company, of Philadelphia; 500 similar cars to the Pullman company, Illinois; 500 box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity to Barney & Smith Co., Dayton, O.; and 70 similar cars to the Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Chicago. Orders for 1,000 flat cars, the bids for which have already been received, have not yet been placed. Last week the company placed an order for 200 pressed steel cars with the Pressed Steel Car company, of Pittsburg.

DAVIS' CONDITION SERIOUS.

St Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—The condition of United States Senator Cushman K. Davis was said to be about as usual this morning. He passed a fair night, resting comfortably. Dr. Murphy has again been called from Chicago, owing to complications arising from acute kidney troubles.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 12.—At Tuesday's election 7,000 women voted, and they were responsible to a great extent for the state going Republican. It is alleged that John Charles Thompson, Democratic candidate for Congress, declared that the woman vote was the easiest thing to get, the easiest thing to keep and the easiest thing to manipulate in politics. So the women voted for his opponent and defeated him.

ADDITIONAL POINTS

Agreed Upon as a Basis for Coming Settlement.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In addition to the points said to be agreed upon at Pekin as a basis for settlement with China, as announced in cable dispatches, it is understood that the several other points are likely to receive attention when the matter is taken up with the Chinese envoys. One of these is as to making the city of Pekin an "open port," for while it is not on the seacoast, the purpose is to extend to it that freedom of commerce and intercourse with foreigners which now applies only to those open ports designated by treaties with China. The suggestion that this action be taken has been made in high Chinese quarters, and its advisability is urged because Pekin, as the capital of the Chinese empire, is the center of influence throughout the country. Another point which may be proposed is that capital punishment for beheading or otherwise, shall not occur in future by imperial edict alone, but only after a trial such as is given in civilized countries, the accused having an opportunity to be heard. This does not apply to the executions made necessary by the Boxer movement.

Official dispatches have been received here from the viceroys of the southern provinces of China, who thus far have been most friendly to foreigners, stating that they were shocked by the execution of the acting viceroy of Chili, and also stating that they feared this would have a serious effect in those localities hitherto favorably disposed.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

London, Nov. 13.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Pekin, Sunday, says:

"Pressed by a common desire for a speedy termination of the present conditions the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms, to be presented in a con-joint note, subject to th approval of the governments, which will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future, all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal).

"Indemnities shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals. The Tsung Li Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Pekin and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words missionary and Christians do not occur in the note."

Conger Complimented.

London, Nov. 13.—Commenting upon what it calls Mr. Conger's "excellent suggestion for the dismissal of officials permitting anti-foreign outrages," the Times remarks that "This is the only considerable addition to the terms which the ministers proposed to submit to China last month."

It says that the sense of justice and humanity is too strong and American intelligence too keen to be deluded by the pitiful Chinese appeal against the execution of the Pao Ting Fu officials.

BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Navigation Rendered Almost Impossible by Human Bodies.

London, Nov. 13.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a letter from a Belgian gentleman who has been traveling to Pekin via the trans-Siberian railroad. He describes under date of September 6 what he saw in the Amur river. His account surpasses in horror those previously published.

The scenes I have witnessed during the three days since the steamer left Blagovetchensk," he says, "are horrible beyond the powers of description. It is the closing tableau of a fearful human tragedy. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Morvo, two thousand at Rabe and eight thousand around Blagovetchensk, a total of twelve thousand corpses encumbering the river, among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impossible. Last week a boat had to plough her way through a tangled and mangled mass of corpses lashed together by their long hair. The banks were literally covered with corpses. In the curves of the stream were dark, putrid, smelling masses of human flesh and bone, surging and swaying in the steamer's wake and wash. The captain vainly ordered full speed ahead. The sight and smell will be ever with us.

"From Blagovetchensk to Algun, 45 kilometers, numerous villages studded the bank, with a thriving, industrious population of over 100,000. That of Algun was 20,000. No one will ever know the number of these who perished by shot, sword and stream. Not a village is left. The silence of death was around us, the smoking ruins of Algun on the right, with broken-down, crumbling walls and shattered, roofless houses."

MARK TWAIN WELCOMED.

New York, Nov. 13.—The newspaper men of New York paid their welcome home to Mark Twain at the New York Press club last night. Professional men in all walks of life were present, and the rooms of the club were taxed to their utmost capacity. Mr. Clemens made one of his characteristic humorous speeches. The central idea of his address was that humor has its foundation in gravity and seriousness, and he related a number of sad events in life from which he secured the material for his most humorous stories.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

THE BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Have Improved Since Election, and Will Continue to Do So.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The Times-Herald says:

William McKinley's re-election to the Presidency of the United States brought about a change in business conditions which was very noticeable yesterday, and which, business men say, will be much more marked with every succeeding day until the record of the coming four years of progressive prosperity shall have eclipsed the record of the past four years.

Stocks were bought in great quantities yesterday by men who had been holding tight their money; goods of all kinds were shipped to country merchants who had made their orders subject to McKinley's re-election; commercial travelers in large numbers were sent out of the city in the confident expectation of plenty of trade, and bankers of the city were contributed frequently by men who wanted funds to promote enterprises which they had been holding in abeyance.

From all parts of the United States telegrams announce the preparation for new industrial enterprises, the enlargement of existing factories, increases in the number of employes, the projection of new railroads and orders for the building of new freight ships.

The facts of present and immediate future were regarded as only indications of the still greater possibilities of the coming four years by Chicago merchants who were asked for their opinions.

They predicted an increase of foreign trade, an increase of European investments in this country, and steady and uninterrupted growth of all forms of business enterprises, and an era which would see, before its end, the United States firmly established in that place among the foremost nations of the world which it has gained during the last few years.

Chicago bankers yesterday were busy enough hearing the plans of their customers, but the scene of activity in the banks could not compare with that in the wholesale districts.

Hardly a big wholesale establishment but was decorated with flags, in recognition of assured commercial progress, and in the midst of the display the forces of employes in the big buildings were working overtime, with extra men in most cases to help them. The alleys were blocked with wagons. There were orders to fill that had been on hand for days or weeks, and were good orders, subject only to Republican success. There were traveling salesmen to be sent out on the road, and one firm, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., alone sent out fifty men, most of whom would have stayed behind in the event of Bryan's success.

The wholesale men reported generally that their customers in all parts of the United States were sending them telegrams expressing satisfaction at the outcome, and there was more visiting between rival merchants in the city yesterday, who simply wanted to congratulate each other, than can be remembered as occurring on any single day in the past.

CAPT. GEORGE W. JENKS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 12.—Captain George W. Jenks, aged 68, died at his home in this city Sunday. He belonged to the generation now fast disappearing, whose active deeds and vigorous life have immortalized western America in song and story.

He was born in Beverly, Va., in Culpepper county, and the earlier years of his life were passed there. When the famous gold fever of '49 swept over the country, Captain Jenks was one of the first to start on the long overland journey to California. In 1860 became a steamboat man and the next twelve years of his life were passed among the stirring scenes of that picturesque life. Running in and out of St. Louis on some of the finest passenger steamboats the Mississippi river ever knew, Captain Jenks became intimately acquainted with Mark Twain when that genius was endeavoring with poor success to become a steamboat pilot. During the civil war Captain Jenks was a captain under Admiral Porter and at the bloody siege of Vicksburg displayed conspicuous gallantry.

Captain Jenks leaves a widow and three sons, L. B. Jenks, of Chicago, and C. B. Jenks and R. M. Jenks, of St. Louis.

SNAKES IN IRELAND.

New York, Nov. 12.—St. Patrick's decree and the experience of hundreds of years to the contrary, snakes have been found in Ireland. Two specimens of the ringsnake have been found at Bray. They immediately paid the penalty of death and the skins are kept as great curiosities. The Irish press maintains that the reptiles were imported from England.

This information, conveyed in a cablegram received from London yesterday, will affect many people as strangely as any other portent that could be imagined. The fact that Ireland is snakeless and has been so ever since the great and holy man, St. Patrick, concluded his ministry there, is one of the accepted facts of Irish history. It has been set down in one of the shortest, most succinct and most famous chapters in all modern literature, the chapter in a book on natural history, headed "Snakes in Ireland," and containing only these memorable words:

"There are no snakes in Ireland."

CLOSE TO MURDER.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 12.—"This is pretty close to murder. I have no animus in this case, but I think we ought to stop murder," said Prosecutor Schindler in police court Saturday in the case of Lydia S. Stone, Christian Scientist, charged with violating the health ordinances. She was called in the case of six-year-old Paul Brockelsby, and the boy died of diphtheria. She did not report the case, as required by law.

Judge Fiedler, in passing sentence, said: "The sooner we get rid of these faith-cure people the better. When a person is sick it is necessary to have medical attendance. I think I ought to impose a heavy fine as an object lesson to these Christian Scientists, to deter others from violation of the law, and for the protection of society in general. Mrs. Stone is fined the highest sum possible under the law, $50 and costs."

DEWEY MONUMENT.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—A monument to commemorate the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila is to be erected in this city. The committee, to which the designs offered in competition were submitted, have accepted that sent in by George T. Brewster, of New York. It is a classical Doric column, surmounted by a winged figure of Victory. About the square base will be relief's illustrating the naval battle which gave the Philippines to this country.

THE SURVEY COMPLETE.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10.—The survey of a ship canal for the inland water route through the North Carolina sounds has been completed. The route is from Norfolk to Beaufort through Croaton, Pamlico and Albemarle sounds and Scuppernong river.

WATER ARID LANDS

Irrigation Congress Will Meet Next Week in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Great preparations are being made at Chicago for the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress on November 21 to 24. Although most of the spell-binders of the country have been pretty well exhausted by political speech making during the past two months, some of the most prominent men of the country have agreed to address the congress on the subjects of forest preservation and national irrigation.

These two questions have attracted a good deal of attention during the past year. Everybody agrees that the future welfare of a great part of the country depends upon preserving our magnificent forests and water sheds, which in most cases are sources of water supply, and the national irrigation movement has pushed forward into such prominence as to be the subject of planks in the national platforms of both the great political parties. It will be a surprise to some people to know how many public men are taking a deep interest in the problem of the reclamation of the arid wast, which, if the waters which now run to waste were stored by the government and used for irrigation, would be transformed into tens of thousands of small but highly productive farms.

The Irrigation Congress has secured for its public addresses such men as General Miles, who through his plans campaigning became a strong advocate of national irrigation; Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who is heartily in accord with the proposition to "Save the Forests and Store the Floods;" Senator Foster of Washington, Senator Carter of Montana, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Senator Perkins of California and others. The more technical side of the question will be discussed by the government experts on Forestry and Irrigation, accompanied by illustrated lectures in the Auditorium theater.

A $44,000 SWINDLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The arrest of T. P. Brady upon a federal warrant sworn out by F. O. Watts, cashier of the First National Bank, has stirred up a sensation in Nashville. The firm of Connor & Brady, composed of J. H. Connor and T. P. Brady, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, made an assignment yesterday and the arrest of Brady followed. In this connection the disappearance last July of W. W. Lea, an individual bookkeeper of the First National Bank, is explained.

The two are charged with collusion in defrauding the bank out of $44,000. It appears that Bookkeeper Lea left on his vacation July 15 last, and at the expiration of his two weeks rest failed to return to his desk. Lea had been a trusted employe of the institution for over twenty-two years, and his failure to return on date set caused little concern among the bank officials, but as the days rolled on without tidings from the missing bookkeeper they commenced an investigation of his bank affairs.

It was discovered that the account of Brady & Connor was wrong and experts were put to work. It is charged false entries aggregating $36,000 had been made by the bookkeeper in the accounts of this firm, extending over a period of five years, that over $23,000 of this amount had been fraudulently obtained since May 1, 1898, up to the date of Lea's departure, and that the work was carried on by increasing the amounts of the checks drawn by the firm against the bank, following this transaction with false balances.

By operating this scheme it is alleged that the two men drew from the bank $36,000 in cash, but through the system of entries had paid back, through the firm's account, the sum of $12,000, leaving a net shortage to the bank of $44,000.

It is said that Brady acknowledged the crooked transactions, taking all the responsibility upon himself, stating that he had put the money into the firm's business with the exception of a small amount which he said he used as an individual. The members of the firm, after the facts were talked over, figured out that Brady had secured something like $28,000 and agreed to reimburse the bank to this extent. Meanwhile the guarantee company, which was on the bond of Lea, pushed the matter with the result that a deed of assignment by Conner & Brady was filed yesterday with the Union Bank and Trust Company as trustee.

SUIT FOR $115,000.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 8.—John D. Wing and Wing & Evans, of New York, as bondholders, have brought suit in the supreme court for $115,000 against the American Wood Paper Company, whose bonds matured last May. This is understood to be a step toward enforcing the stockholders to liability for debts of the company.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Iron markets are in an encouraging condition. No violent speculation is threatened, but in numerous instances increased has caused small advances. The most notable change thus far is in pig iron, which is eagerly sought at all markets, large contracts being placed at 25c to 50 above the bottom point recently quoted, in partially manufactured forms, such as bars, plates and beams, improvement is definite, while large building operations will keep structural material moving freely. More ships are planned and bridges require buying most products freely. Orders for exports are numerous, and foreign makers have been compelled to reduce prices for steel rails.

Spot cotton has not advanced as expected on the approach of frost. Actual damage has not come and belief in a current yield of 10,500,000 bales is stronger. British exports of yarns and cloth in October showed a loss, making the total for the year very heavy. Russian ports send out wheat freely, and even in America, bullish outlook for the crop is less encouraging, although the quality in some districts will be inferior. Speculation selling here for foreign account meets every advance, and exports are behind last years. Western receipts are fairly large, but the movement of corn is to right and out of the country is light. A heavy cut in the price of refined sugar by all the large interests brings standard granulated to $5.00.

Speculation in hides appears out of proportion to the business in boots and shoes. Prices at Chicago have advanced for some months with scarcely any reaction, and leather has only partially responded, while boots and shoes average the same price as two months ago, when the bottom was reached after a long season of declining values. New England shops are doing well at present, but any attempt to secure better quotations promptly restricts business. Shipments from Boston are slightly under recent weeks, but there are ample orders so long as goods do not respond to more expensive raw material. The state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. Tardy winter weather is making havoc with textile industries, and almost counteracts the election. Wool is more active at Boston than any previous time this year, but speculation is re-appearing. Manufacturers buy in moderation, but sales at the three chief astern markets reached 8,131,000 pounds. Prices are steady and holders are confident, although heavy stocks are available.

Failures for the week were 201 in the United States against 157 last year, and 18 in Canada against 23 last year.

Russian Crops.

London, Nov. 8.—The preliminary official report of Russian crops received here materially conflicts with the rumors of the alleged failure of the Russian cereals which have been circulating for some weeks. According to the reports referred to, the wheat crop is 45,150,000 quarters; rye, 97,250,000 quarters; oats, 82,000,000 quarters, and barley, 25,750,000 quarters. This is the best wheat crop since 1896.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 13.—Close.—Yesterday the wheat market was higher on account of strong continental markets, even though Liverpool was on the same plane. This morning the continental markets are still strong, but Liverpool continued weak and the American markets took their cue from that. The opening was lower, with general selling and little support, and this continued the tone throughout the morning. There are indications of very close trading in the early trade.

Once during the morning there were signs of a recovery on profit taking by the shorts, but the market soon fell back and closed with a loss of 1½c. At noon came the Bradstreet detail on the visible supply, showing a big increase, and this discouraged any hopes that the bulls might have, it also furnished a possible explanation for the fact that the Liverpool market was so disappointingly weak, when the continental markets were strong. It is likely that the report on the visible had leaked and that it was discounted in Liverpool.

The weather in the northwest continues fair, with indications of a cold wave. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were light, but it was reported that country receipts in the northwest were larger.

There was a fair trade in corn, and prices stiffened a trifle, and closed unchanged.

The clover seed market still seems neglected and prices fell off a few cents. Receipts were 287 bags and shipments none.

Quotations at the close were:

Wheat—Cash, 72½c; December, 73c; No. 3 red, 72½c; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c; No. 4 yellow, 72c; No. 3 white, 71½c.

Oats—Cash, 22½c; December, 23¼c; May, 25½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 24c.

Clover seed—Cash, $6.25; December, $6.10; March, $6.30.

Timothy seed—Prime, $1.85; prime, $2.00.

Provisions were quiet and lower because of lower hog rates. January pork opened 12½c lower at $11.67½; January lard sold down at $8.85, and January ribs 2½@5c to 50c depressed to $6.37½@6.20.

There were no substantial changes in the figures during the early trading.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Nov. 12 Close.	Detroit.
Cash	73¼	73¼	72½	72½	73	73
December	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	73	73
January	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	74	74
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
November	73½	73½	72¾	72¾	74½	74½
December	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	74	74
January	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	75¼	75¼
Corn—						
November	29¾	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾	29¾
December	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾	30¾
May	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	34	34
Oats—						
November	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	21¾	21¾
December	22¼	22¼	22	22	22½	22½
May	24¾	24¾	24	24	24¾	24¾
NEW YORK.						
Wheat—						
December	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	80	
May	82¾	82¾	81½	81½	83¼	
Corn—						
December	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¾	
May	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾	
ST. LOUIS.						
Wheat—						
December	73	73	71¾	71¾	73½	
May	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼	77¼	
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Wheat—						
December	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	75½	
May	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾	78¾	
DULUTH.						
Wheat—						
December	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	76¾	
May	79¾	79¾	79	79	80¾	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
November	$10.22	$10.22	$10.20	$10.20	$10.50
January	11.60	11.62	11.47	11.47	11.70
Lard—					
November	7.02	7.05	7.00	7.00	7.10
January	6.52	6.55	6.47	6.47	6.60
Ribs—					
November	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.75
January	6.17	6.20	6.13	6.13	6.22

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 13.—Wall Street.—Considering the excited state of sentiment at the closing last night, the stock market opened remarkably quiet this morning. American stocks in London rather to-day reflected the reactionary tendency, and the majority of stocks showed moderate declines at the opening here, but there were considerable advances among a few specialties and a sprinkling of gains among the railroads. Tennessee coal opened up 1¼, but reacted 1¾, and the selling pressure showed some increase in the early dealings. American linseed oil pfd. dropped 6½ points.

Speculation was feverish, and only in a few stocks were fluctuations wide. Heavy profit taking and some selling drove the market down, although the tendency had a momentary check in spots through buying to cover. Pressed steel car broke 2 points. Tennessee Coal's opening rise was wiped out, and some other steel stocks were a point off. Le